Department Store Under Fire For Maltreatment Of Colored Shoppers

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS) — On testimony presented before Judge H. B. Abernathy last Wednesday M. C. Crawford was fined $25 and costs on a charge of assaulting a downtown department store manager during the holidays.

C. W. Holmgren, Manager of the J. J. Newberry Company testified that Crawford stabbed at him and cut his coat. Crawford testified that he drew his knife in self defense only after the department store manager struck him twice with a blackjack. The argument leading to the affray is alleged to have started when a colored woman fell on the store floor.

The Newberry store has figured in more than a dozen cases heard in court during the past few months. In every case colored persons testified that the manager or others employed by the store attacked them with weapons. On last December just two days following the above case a man, who was charged and later convicted in police court for shop lifting, was chased into the street by an employee of the store and knocked down with a hammer. The man was carried into the store after the street scene and given an additional flogging by store management and employees, it was alleged.

During the past year an elevator operator of the store was beaten into unconsciousness when a white patron of the store objected to his closing the elevator door. He was said to have been threatened with his life if he "talked." He was reported fired after the case blew over. Several ministers, headed by Revs. Jackson and Hall, attemped to investigate the pre-holiday occurrences at the Newberry store but said they "received insults rather than information" from the store officials.

The store enjoys a large colored patronage.

Ordinance Bans Whites And Negroes From Same Sites

BESSEMER, Ala.—(SNS)—The Bessemer City Council passed an ordinance this week prohibiting white and Negroes from attending theatres or public amusement places together. No knowledge could be found of Negroes having ever assembled along with whites in this area and the immediate causes of such a bill could not be explained.

Mayor Jap Bryant is reported to have approved the measure which passed along with several public improvement measures. In some quarters the belief was held that the measure was passed after Negroes and whites were reputed to have mingled freely at several football games held in the area last Fall.

Conditions Of Negroes In Alabama To Be Probed

NOV 16 1940

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 14 — The United States Office of Education has been asked by the N.A.A.C.P., to investigate conditions affecting Negroes in vocatoinal training for National Defense in Alabama, where it is charged that State and local administrators have refused to give such training to Negroes on the ground that industrial plants in their local communities refused to hire Negroes.

The N.A.A.C.P. acted after receiving complaints from John B. LeFlore, of Mobile, Ala., chairman of the association's regional conference of Southern branches.

Teachers Barred From City Statue

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (C) A group of young colored teachers here was denied the privilege of entering Vulcan, the iron man statue standing atop Red Mountain as a symbol of the vast supply of iron ore that is found in the hills surrounding the "Magic City of the South," last week.

Vulcan and the park that surrounds the statue is considered one of the beautiful and interesting spots in the City, and the teachers had included it on their spring program as one of the places to visit. However, the guard, white, on duty informed them that there is a city ordinance that prohibits Negroes from entering the statue after 9:30 in the morning, and could not be allowed to enter the statue proper.

The colored people of Birmingham contributed, through taxes, to the erection of Vulcan, help to maintain the park, and feel they should be allowed to visit the statue at any hour of the day.

ALABAMA LIBRARY WON'T PLACE 'NATIVE SON' ON SHELVES

BIRMINGHAM, Ap... (ANP)—Letters of all descriptions are flowing in to the Birmingham Post and the Birmingham Age-Herald ... dailies, regarding the situation prevalent in the Birmingham public libraries regarding Richard Wright's "Native Son".

Condemning attitude of everybody concerned, the letters, addressed to the editors, tell their own story.

One, from Miss Clara Hall states "When I asked for the book I was informed by the librarian in the fiction room that it contained questionable material. As proof she showed me a folder issued by a Massachusetts publishing house which said that 'Native Son' was unsuitable for conservative libraries."

"It is impertinent to ask by what authority the statement of a Massachusetts publishing house becomes the basis for censorship of a book which promises to become an important factor in American literature?

"The library board has not yet banned 'Native Son.' As the situation stands, now, the librarian in charge of fiction has decided not to recommend the book to the board. If enough people take a stand on this question, we may save our library from an unintelligent, unthinking action. We can do that, or reconcile ourselves to having the best book of the year banned regularly."

From a letter signed "Eddie Burke" and appearing in the Birmingham Post, issue of April 2, comes the following excerpts: "Since I had seen no statement of the library's policy on this matter, I visited Miss Chapman, the head librarian. This is the information she gave me:

"Native Son" has not been banded, but owing to lack of funds, only 12 novels can be purchased by the library each month. A library committee choose the novels to be bought on the basis of popularity, and "Native Son" was not chosen. She further stated that she would accept donations of "Native Son." Miss Chapman added that 'Grapes of Wrath' also was not banned, but to this date the library has not purchased a single copy. The only copies of this best seller on the shelves are donations from private individuals.

"If the 12 books of the month are chosen on the basis of popularity, then 'Native Son,' the current best seller, should be on the top of the list. Not only has this Book of the Month club selection been acclaimed in the leading newspapers and periodicals of the country and already passed through several editions, but it is in constant demand in all the commercial lending libraries of Birmingham. What is the peculiar touchstone of popularity which our library committee uses?

"Behind this screen of talk about popularity lies the undeniable fact that 'Native Son' although not banned officially, is being banned in fact!"

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
June 13, 1940

PARK REQUEST DENIED

Use of Ingram Park as a recreation area in connection with the National Baptist Convention, which leaders said is expected to draw 10,000 Negro delegates to Birmingham Sept. 4 to 6, was denied by the Park Board Wednesday. It was pointed out that the women's auxiliary will meet at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church nearby. Secretary F. G. Swaim was instructed to write the committee that Ingram Park in a white park and may not be used, but to call attention to facilities available at Smithfield Court.

DISCRIMINATION- 1940

ARKANSAS

ARK. CENSUS JIM CROW PLAN TO BE PROBED

Race Ban Questioned By Committee On Negro Organization

By FRANCES SAMPSON

PINE BLUFF, Ark., April 12—An investigation of a charge of discrimination by a district census supervisor at Forrest City, has been ordered by the Under Secretary of Commerce, Edward J. Noble, according to an announcement made this week by W. Harold Flowers, secretary of the committee on Negro Organization.

In a letter to the CNO Secretary, Noble stated that he was "directing Census Area Manager J. S. Pollard, to make an investigation of the case with a view to taking appropriate action."

Supervisor Irked

Upon the filing of charges of discrimination by the CNO, Patterson, in a letter to Miss Ivory G. Black, of Forrest City, invited her to report at his office to take an examination and be qualified for a job to take the census at Edmondson, Ark.

Previously Patterson had informed Miss Black that he "did not find any territory where it will be advisable to use colored enumerators."

Patterson attempting to justify his action, in a letter to Flowers, stated that "when we try to be fair with all people considered we get more criticism than if we shoot them a line of "soft soap.'"

Denounces Patterson

In a statement issued for the CNO, Flowers said that "the population of St. Francis county is overwhelmingly Negro with large numbers of Negro families concentrated in farming districts with only few white families. According to the reasoning of the census supervisor, Negroes should not only be hired to take the census but ought to be the ones to hire others to take the census.

"Miss Black had a right to apply for a job as an enumerator, and she should have been accorded the same treatment any other applicant was given. The offer to permit her to qualify to take the census only in territory where Patterson deemed it advisable, is a direct violation of the policy of employment of the Bureau of Census, and we shall ask for Patterson's removal from office."

News Briefs From Far and Near

REFUSE NEGRO YOUTH

Los Angeles.—No Negroes need answer the "commercial," read over KFWB every day, calling for young men to receive training in aviation from the Curtis-Wright Aviation school.

Eighteen-year-old Warrick Miles Jr. of 9431 Pace avenue, knows that this week, and the humiliation suffered by him is an object lesson in "democracy."

Warrick, like a number of alert youngsters, is interested in aviation, has a yen to fly in the service of his country, or in his country's aviation industry. But he might as well not have such a yen. He doesn't stand much chance of getting it satisfied.

"I'm just as sorry as you are," a white man told his mother last Saturday, "but we just aren't training Negroes."

Negroes Fight West Coast School Ban

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18.—Reports of racial discrimination against Negroes by the Los Angeles public schools today had the National Negro Congress seeking an explanation from officials.

At point was the complaint of Emma Brower, young Negro girl, registered at Metropolitan evening high school who reportedly was denied admittance to the school's swimming class.

"Miss Brower tells us the school's principal declared it was against established policy to permit Negroes to use the swimming pool," Bob Robinson, National Negro Congress secretary reported. Robinson charged that the principal's secretary Miss Back claimed that if Negroes were admitted to swimming classes, the attendance would fall off. The NNC said Robinson, does not accept this explanation and will take it to the school's principal and if necessary, the Board of Education.

MISTREATED BY MANAGERS, AWARDED $200

Santa Monicans Refused to Sit in Section 'For Negroes'

SANTA MONICA, Cal.—John Rucker and Miss Louise Smith scored a victory in the California superior court on Thursday, November 27, when they were awarded $100 each for being segregated molested in the downtown Wilshire theater.

Mr. Rucker and Miss Smith, his financee, accused the theater manager and assistant manager of

JOHN RUCKER

holding their bodies and twisting Miss Smith's wrist until she suffered extreme pain. The managers began their mistreatment of the couple after they refused to sit on th right sidee of the theater, the place customarily reserved for Negroes.

The California law states that no public business may separate because of race, color or creed.

This case could have been settled out of court, but Mr. Rucker preferred to get a decision which would benefit the race. After judgement was rendered, Mr. Rucker said,

"We were not interested in the amount of money that we would receive from this suit. We were only attempting to discontinue race discrimination that has olng been practced in Santa Monca."

JIM-CROW THEATER FINED!

DEC 19 1940

Santa Monica, Calif.—(CNA)—Tall husky Johnny Rucker, 31-year-old football star, and Miss Louise Smith, his winsome 21-year-old fiancee, this week had marked up a victory over local Jim-Crowism.

The victory came in the form of $100 damages awarded them by an all-white jury of six men and six women in their suit against white Albert Hansen, manager, and the 15th Wilshire Corporation, owner of the Wilshire Theater.

The jury by a vote of 10 to 2 returned their verdict after nearly six hours' deliberation, on evidence of segregation that took four days to present.

Although damages were assessed at the low figure, the victory was hailed by the local Negro community and white progressives as "a triumph in principle," especially in view of the elaborate defense put forward by the two attorneys for the theater.

Leads Attack

HUGH E. MACBETH
Los Angeles attorney spearhead n the investigation of the Hollywood Post No. 43, the American Legion, which comes to trial before the California State Athletic Commission on January 19 for barring Race fighters from its stadium.

Henry Armstrong Hits Racial Discrimination By American Legion Post In Los Angeles

By G. C. "Buster" MILLER

"I will fight Ceferino Garcia, but not under the promotion of the Hollywood Post of the American Legion," declared Henry Armstrong world's welterweight champion, Sunday afternoon in his dressing room at the Roxy Gym, located on West 52nd street, where he is preparing for his coming title defense, January 24th at Madison Square Garden against Pedro Montanez, Puerto Rican challenger.

Thus, dramatically the little champion revealed, for the first time, the real reason behind the cancellation of his contracted bout with Ceferino Garcia, originally scheduled to be held in Los Angeles next month. It had been previously reported that the cancellation of the bout was due to objections by Mike Jacobs, president of the Twentieth Century Sporting Club which holds a contract on Henry's ring services.

Henry denied that Jacobs or the Twentieth Century had any thing to do with it and said that he alone was responsible.

"When I found out about the Legion ban against members of my race appearing in their stadium, I refused to fight for the Legion anywhere in California," Armstrong said to reporters.

The Hollywood Post of the American Legion promotes boxing in Los Angeles and has made it a policy to exclude Negro fighters from their shows. Recently a suit was brought against the Hollywood Post on this account and a hearing has been ordered by the California Boxing Commission. This hearing takes place on January 19th.

This is not the first time that Armstrong has openly struck out at jim-crow minded boxing promoters. It will be recalled that two years ago he declared he would never again fight for a certain Chicago promoter who segregated all the colored patrons in one section of the arena.

Armstrong's decision to forego the Garcia bout was said to have resulted from information received from Negro leaders in Los Angeles who informed the champion that a petition to the Hollywood Post to lower the bars of discrimination, had been rejected.

Discrimination In Swimming Pool To Go To High Court

LOS ANGELES.—(ANP) Rebuffed by Superior Judge Clement D. Nye's refusal to reverse his decision in which he refused to order the city of Pasadena to permit Negroes free use of the city's swimming pools, Atty. Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., this week mapped plans for an appeal of the case to the California supreme court.

Judge Nye, in a decision handed down in December, asserted that the plaintiffs had sought the wrong legal remedy in filing a suit for a writ of mandamus and on that technical ground refused to hear the suit on its merits. He contended that the proper legal remedy was injunction and that his court had no right to issue the writ sought.

In a lengthy half-day argument last Thursday, Atty. Griffith cited legal precedents to show that mandamus had been used in similar suits and argued that the courts had held it was proper under the circumstances. At the termination of the argument Judge Nye backed up his former ruling and last Friday Mr. Griffith gave notice of appeal.

The case arose when a group of young Pasadenans brought suit to nullify an order of the city of Pasadena which barred Negroes from the city owned pools except on Tuesdays of each week. When Tuesday fell on a holiday even that was denied to Negroes and they were forced to use another day.

The city defended the suit on the ground that swimming is a social as distinguished from a legal right and argued that any city has the right to set aside certain days for various classes of citizens.

When a similar situation obtained in the city of Los Angeles several years ago, Judge Walter S. Gates granted a writ of mandate in which he ordered Los Angeles pools to be thrown open to any citizen at any time.

Bojangles Says the Brown Derby Refused Him Service

'Bojangles' Put Out Of Brown Derby

Tired, Hungry Was Told To Go Elsewhere

HOLLYWOOD—Bill "Bojangles" Robinson, world's greatest tap dancer, Thursday told an initial meeting of the group sponsoring the New Negro theatre that he had recently been refused service and put out of the Brown Derby, famous film colony restaurant.

His statement came after Cedric Belfrage, noted white author, told the assemblage that he was astounded to find, in a 400 mile trip through Alabama, that in not a single place could a Negro get food or lodging.

Bojangles replied, "Alabama, in that respect, is right in Vine street, Hollywood."

He went to the Brown Derby at 3 a.m., following a benefit performance for a Jewish hospital. Tired and hungry, he tried to get a sandwich and coffee but was not served and was told to go elsewhere, he declared.

HOLLYWOOD —(ANP)— Bill "Bojangles" Robinson, world's greatest tap dancer, last week told an initial meeting of the group of prominent whites and Negroes sponsoring the New Negro Theatre that he had recently been refused service and put out of the Brown Derby, famous film colony restaurant.

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Coast School Head Sets Up Color Bar

Chicago Defender 8-31-40

Chicago, Ill.

By LAWRENCE F. LaMAR

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Mrs. Susie B. Abbit, mother of 10-year-old Lois Abbit, was rightfully indignant recently when she received a letter from the school attended by the child, requesting that she enroll her daughter at another school during the coming fall term.

The letter was assertedly written by Mrs. Georgia M. Hinton, principal of the Vermont Avenue school and assigned no reason for the transfer request other than reference to the child's race.

The girl over whom the controversy rages, is described by two former teachers, as "very bright." She has attended the school in question already two semesters. During these two semesters she has won the thrift certificate granted students adhering to school regulations, respect for public and private property, excellent school record in punctuality and attendance, during a school year.

B. Durel, who taught Lois Abbit in the third "A" grade, and Edith B. Adams, who was her teacher in the fourth "A" grade at the Vermont Avenue school, both praised the child as model pupil. The thrift certificates won by Lois proves that much. The letter received by Mrs. Abbit from Mrs. Hinton, reads:

"Next year all schools will use the same report cards. Since this was your reason for asking for a permit for Lois to attend this school, we will expect her return to her own school, Thirty-seventh street school, in September.

"It will be much better for her to attend the school where there are children of her own race. She will then have more opportunities to make lifelong friends. In that school district there are many fine colored families whom I learned to know well when I was principal at the Thirty-seventh street school."

Mrs. Abbit said she resented Mrs. Hinton's attitude in attempting to set up "jim crow" standards of her own choice. Investigations, she said, disclosed no proper reason for seeking such a request from her by the principal.

Her daughter has made a fine record at the school and won many friends by her kindly nature. Mrs. Abbit is a member of the Vermont Avenue P.T.A. The child's father is a member of Benjamin J. Bowie Post, American Legion 224. He is employed by the Bureau of Power and Light. The family is regarded as a representative colored American group.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Free Press
November 17, 1940

PAUL ROBESON JOINS SUIT ON RACIAL CHARGE

Singer, 8 Others Claim Restaurant Refused to Serve Them

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16. (UP). — Paul Robeson, famous Negro singer, and eight others, three of whom are Negroes, today charged racial discrimination in a suit demanding $22,500 damages from a San Francisco restaurant. The suit said that the restaurant, Vanessi's, had refused to serve them last Tuesday night.

The management of Vanessi's asserted that the restaurant was filled when Robeson and his party arrived.

John Pittman, foreign editor of the San Francisco People's World; Lawrence Brown, Robeson's accompanist, and Revels Clayton, a council official of the Maritime Union of the Pacific, were the other Negro plaintiffs. The white plaintiffs, who said they were parties to the suit because they had been excluded for the reason that they were with Negroes, were Clara Rockmore, who had appeared here in a concert with Robeson; Eugene Helmer, pianist; Merle Pittman, pianist, Ethel Cayton and Louise Bransten.

Paul Robeson Sues Cafe for $22,500

NOV 29 1940

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—(ANP)—Paul Robeson, eminent actor and singer, last Monday took legal action to protect his civil rights when he, and eight other persons, five of whom are white, filed suit for $22,500 damages here in Superior court against Vanessi, Inc., operators of a fashionable restaurant at 498 Broadway. Joe Vanessi is manager of the place.

In the complaint, Robeson and friends charge that last Tuesday night, following Robeson's brilliant concert at the Opera House, they were denied service at the cafe. Each of the nine persons in the party asks $2,500 damages under Section 52 of the Civil Code. Colored members of the Robeson party were John Pittman, foreign editor of the People's World; Revels Cayton, secretary-treasurer of the Bay Area District Council No. 2, Maritime Federation of the Pacific and Lawrence Brown, Robeson's accompanist.

Cite Code

Robeson's white guests were Clara Rockmore who appeared with him on the Tuesday night concert program; Miss Rockmore's accompanist, Eugene Helmer and Merle Pittman, Ethel Cayton and Louise Branstein, all prominent local residents. Section 52 of the Civil Code, basis of the suit, reads, in part, as follows:

". . . Whoever makes any discrimination, distinction or restriction on account of color or race, or except for good cause, in respect to the admission of any citizen to, or his treatment in, any inn, hotel, restaurant or eating house, is liable in damages in an amount not less than $100, which may be recovered in an action at law brought for that purpose."

Robeson, in addition to being an internationally famous singer and actor, is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Rutgers university, where he won his letter in four sports and was picked as an All-American end in 1918. He was awarded an LL.B degree by Columbia university in 1923, and last January, Hamilton college conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of more humane letters.

The suit was filed through Attorneys George Olshausen and Harold M. Sawyer.

Eight Others Plaintiffs Against Cafe

Says Vanesse In Los Angeles Refused Service

NOV 23 1940

SAN FRANCISCO—Paul Robeson, famous singer and actor, who is to make his second Town Hall appearance in New York on November 27, has filed suit against a San Francisco restaurant for damages amounting to $22,500.

The suit, which was jointly filed by eight others, charges that the Vanessi restaurant had refused the party service last week.

The management asserted that the restaurant was filled when Robeson and his party arrived.

John Pittman, foreign editor of the San Francisco People's World; Lawrence Brown, Robeson's accompanist, and Revels Cayton, a council official of the Maritime Union of the Pacific, were the other colored plaintiffs.

Among the whites in the party were: Clara Rockmore, who had appeared here in a concert with Robeson; Eugene Helmer, pianist; Merle Pittman, Ethel Cayton and Louise Bransten.

The white plaintiffs said they were parties to the suit because they had been excluded for the reason that they were with Robeson and the three other colored persons.

U.S. Opposes Bias in Security Setup--Oxley

WASHINGTON

Lawrence A. Oxley of the Board of Employment Security of the Social Security Board declared at a press conference on Friday that the Board was unalterably opposed to discrimination in the handling of any of its referrals to government or any other agencies.

"If it is a fact," he said, the Civil Service Comm makes racial designations in of its requisitions to goverr departments, it is most American, un-democratic an in line with the established p of the Bureau of Employme Security."

Mr. Oxley, who was questioned by representatives of several papers concerning alleged discriminatory practices and set-ups at the D.C. Employment Center, hinted that numerous far-reaching changes were considered, but declined to state the nature of these changes prior to a thorough investigation.

When asked whether the "changes" would include appointment of a colored member to the administrative staff of the Center, Mr. Oxley was non-committal.

"But," he was asked by an AFRO reporter, "Where you have a bi-racial set-up, do you not feel that a colored head is needed for the colored division?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Oxley, "and I have been attempting to secure one for some time."

DISCRIMINATION - 1940 CONFERENCE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

Houston Tells Conference: 'You Can't Educate And Discriminate'

WASHINGTON, May 3—(ANP)—Three hundred delegates attending the conference on Civil Rights heard Charles Houston, general counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declare that "You can't go on indefinitely stuffing people with education and ideas and expect them to follow the same old routine of discrimination."

Speaking at a session devoted to civil liberties and Negroes, Mr. Houston sharply condemned the practice of encouraging Negroes through increased educational opportunities and then frustrating them through discrimination.

"America has made a choice," he said, "in which, instead of skimming off Negro brains for the general use of the community, it has turned Negro brains back into the race."

Joseph Gavagan, congressman from New York; James Socoombe, congressman from Ohio, and Rev. A. T. Mollegen of the Virginia Theological Seminary also spoke at the session.

Congressman Gavagan declared his bill is "not an attempt to control the power of the federal government. It is a constitutional attempt to control the power of the individual states, so that a person charged with crime in the states will enjoy constitutional mandates of the 14th amendment for due process and equal protection of the law."

Congressman Seccombe who has introduced a civil rights bill for the District of Columbia, drew attention to "many contradictions" in Washington's treatment of Negro citizens.

As an example of these contradictions ,he pointed out that in the U. S. Supreme Court library there is no segregation; but in the local district court house, Negroes are barred from the law library.

The two-day session of the conference ended Sunday night with a mass meeting in the form of a town hall meeting where an open discussion on what was good for the district was debated.

DISCRIMINATION - 1940 D.C.

D.A.R. Urged to Remove Ban on Negro Artists; Citizens Renew Protest

"Reconsideration and removal" of the ban on concerts by Negro artists in Constitution Hall was asked by the Marian Anderson Citizens' Committee Tuesday, as it renewed its protest against the D.A.R. policy. The message was addressed to the Daughters of the American Revolution, who opened their annual convention here Monday night.

Refusal of the D.A.R. in January, 1939 to permit Howard University to present Miss Anderson in an April recital in Constitution Hall caused comment and a protest throughout the nation. When the local school board in February, voted a similar ban on the use of Central High School for the concert, white and colored citizens representing more than 90 organizations formed the Marian Anderson Citizens' Committee to voice their united protest.

The concert was held on April 9, as scheduled, on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial.

Advised Not to Picket

Plans for a protest picket at the 1939 D.A.R. convention last April had just been completed when from a source "close to the White House" the Marian Anderson Citizens' Committee received "advice" not to picket Continental Memorial Hall, the scene of D.A.R. conventions. The advice was predicated upon the belief that "forces within the organization" were at work to accomplish the desired change of policy. Preparations for picketing were abandoned and a conference with Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., president-general of the D.A.R., was requested.

Uphold Policy

A delegation from the Marian Anderson Committee, headed by Anson Phelps Stokes, former canon of Washington Cathedral, met with Mrs. Robert and a committee of the D.A.R. late last spring. In October, 1939, Mrs. Robert advised Mr. Stokes that her organization had voted not to change its policy. Her letter dated October 27, 1939, read:

Reverend Anson Phelps Stokes,
Phelps-Stokes Fund,
101 Park Avenue,
New York City.

My Dear Dr. Stokes:

Your letter, together with the copies of your prepared statement, received. Since you were the official spokesman of the group who visited my office in May, I write to say that both our executive committee and our national board of management gave careful consideration to your statement. In view of the fact that the many conditions affecting the action of last spring remain the same, the decision of the board must remain the same. The standing or artistic ability of any artist is in no way involved.

Sincerely yours,
SARAH C. ROBERT.

MRS. HENRY M. ROBERT, Jr.,
President-General, N.S.D.A.R.

The telegram from the Anderson committee, which was signed by Charles H. Houston and John Lovell, Jr., chairman and secretary, suggested that "the ultimate defense of the Nation must rest not only on battleships and armaments, but also on an unconquerable devotion to country in the hearts of the people."

The message continued:

"Your congress can make a fine contribution toward cementing the bond between black and white citizens by removing the ban on Negro artists appearing in Constitution Hall. This will be both a recognition to art and a significant demonstration that America today is in fact a democracy. We honestly ask reconsideration and removal of this gratuitous wrong to the pride and heart of your Negro fellow citizens."

T. ARNOLD HILL TO REFEREE U.S. JIM CROW CASE

Gov't Official Faces Charge

WASHINGTON, May 9—(ANP)—Bringing into the open a well directed attempt to erect a racial barrier against a Negro's appointment to a job in the department of commerce where he would have supervision over other workers, the U. F. W. A., a CIO organization in the government set up here, has presented its case for arbitration with representatives of the government testifying before T. Arnold Hill, the referee, who will adjudge the merits of the case.

Frank Stewart, a messenger with five or six years service in the department of commerce, is the Negro who was refused an appointment as assistant supply clerk where he would receive a small raise in pay and a classification to a higher category.

When it was found that the only applicant and the logical man for the job was a Negro, Dr. Halbert L. Dunn, chief statistician in the division of vital statistics, refused to make the appointment, leaving the created job open.

According to testimony, it is believed that Dr. Dunn wished to place a white man in the job, as is customary in the segregated department of commerce where seven Negroes working as clerks in the division, though attached to different units, are not allowed to work with their respective units but are segregated together behind a group of file cases away from fellow white workers.

Created because of an increase in work and staff, the job was to have been filled with an examination.

Workers who had been associated with Stewart knew his capabilities and were for the promotion. David K. Niles, a former member of the N. A. A. C. P. board, admitted that Stewart was a capable worker, but that Dr. Dunn had the right to act as he did. when the matter was brought to his attention.

Position Kept Open for a Month

Dr. Dunn, before the referee, declared that the position had been kept open for a month and then declared it was open for several months due to the fact that no appropriation for the field staff had been made and it was largely on account of the addition to the field staff that the assistant supply clerk would be appointed.

Other workers say that Stewart is the only person for the position and that he is entitled to it. It was when Dr. Dunn was first approached on the matter concerning Stewart's appointment that he said it would not be filled for a month and later for an indefinite period.

Eagerly watching the outcome of the case is the whole department which to date has had no organization or person to front for them in similar cases, although there have been instances where discrimination has been practised such as in this case.

At the hearing, it was brought out in the course of the whole day's testimony that Negroes are discriminated against by segregation; that when work of a particular distasteful nature had to be performed, Negro clerks were called upon to do it; that Negroes are segregated in the office in one corner of the big room; there are no Negroes in supervisory capacities in the division and that because of such supervisory jobs, Negroes were automatically barred.

Mr. Hill's decision is eagerly awaited.

Mobile, Ala., Forum Sun,
Sept. 13, 1940-

ASK COMMISSION TO RULE ON EXAMS

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has asked the United States Civil Service Commission to rule on the question of whether an administrative officer in a Government agency has the right to require physical examinations of an entire group of workers.

The association acted after receiving complaints from Treasury Department charwomen who told N.A.A.C.P. that they have been told to report to the Public Health Service for examinations without having been given any previous notification. According to the women, the rule has been that an examination is required only if an employee has been absent from work often enough to interfere with the performance of her work. This view of the situation was confirmed by one Treasury official.

According to Mrs. Gertrude Stone, vice-president of the branch, J.B. Fox, superintendant in charge of personnel, told her that the mass examinations were ordered in order to check the health of employees who might be engaged in tasks beyond their physical capacity. She said aconference would be held with Treasury officials after the Civil Service Commission has handed down a ruling.

THOMAS P. BOMAR,
Washington attorney, who was named winner of the "Lincoln Double" contest sponsored by the RKO Keith's Theatre and the Washington Daily News. Above is one of the tickets sent to Mr. Bomar to attend the premier Monday night and be presented a check on the stage. But when it was discovered that he was colored, everybody forgot about the whole thing.

Double of Lincoln Snubbed

By RALPH MATTHEWS

WASHINGTON.

While all Washington, including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and other dignitaries, knew that pickets were parading in front of the RKO-Keith's Theatre, in protest against the exclusion of colored people from the premiere of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," few knew that within was being enacted one of the tragic dramas of the American scene.

Sitting in row 5 with his comely daughter was the tall, lanky man who had been selected as the most perfect double of Abe Lincoln to be unearthed in the city in a newspaper contest, but was snubbed because the judges discovered at the last minute that he was colored. That man was Thomas P. Bomar, secretary of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, 136 S Street, Northwest, who had slipped unceremoniously past the ticket takers who were unable to distinguish him as colored, as were the judges who had selected him from among hundreds of photographs as the perfect Lincoln double.

Mr. Bomar made no bones of the fact that he had smelled a rat long before the night of the performance.

Mr. Bomar had been summoned on Saturday to the Carlton Hotel to identify himself as the person whose photograph had been selected as the first prize winner.

Planned Presentation

He was heaped with praise and advised by enthusiastic judges that his likeness to the great emancipator was even greater than that of Raymond Massey himself, who was playing the leading role.

He was given front-row tickets and advised to report at the premiere, at which time Don Craig, theatrical editor of the Washington daily, would present him a check for $25.

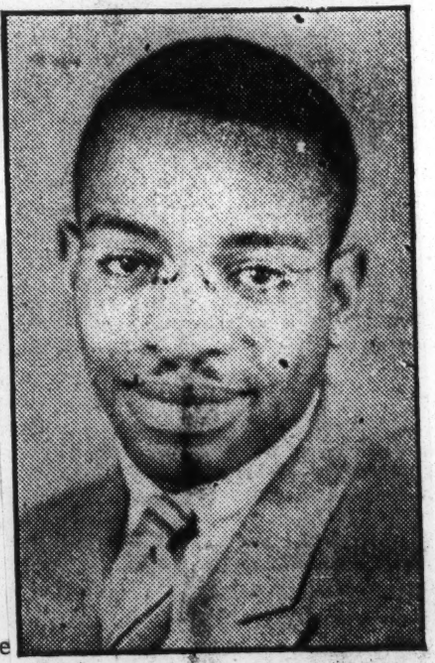
It was not until after the conference that the judges apparently became suspicious after discovering that his address was located in a colored neighborhood.

The only additional information he received was an anonymous phone call in which he was asked whether he intended to attend the premiere. He answered that he did and heard no more.

No further mention of the contest was made in the paper until the day following the premiere, when his name was cited as the winner, but all the fanfare intended was forgotten.

But the faces of the judges and the sponsors were very, very red.

He Was Barred



WILLIAM KAPPAN FOX

—who has been barred from the Disciples Divinity House at the University of Chicago, where he had been awarded a scholarship in the Divinity School. He was reportedly told by the dean that "no colored student has ever been admitted here." He graduated with honors this year from Tennessee State College and is a native of Milwaukee, Wis. Protests are being lodged at the university over the discrimination.

'No Hall Available' for Eva Jessye Choir in Washington

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Ghosts of the Marian Anderson episode reared their heads and laughed in unholy glee last week, when another famous artist and her group of singers were denied the privilege of appearing in this famous city because no suitable hall could be arranged for their appearance.

And what made the Anderson ghosts hold their sides with laughter was the fact that in this instance, Negroes themselves denied Negroes the use of a public school auditorium for what was to have been a charitable affair.

To get down to the facts. Last November, a group of well intentioned young women, who in past years had sponsored scholarship events for needy students, decided this year to give an even bigger event.

Contacting Miss Eva Jessye of New York concerning her famous choir, the young women discovered they could get the choir if they paid the fee of $500.

Application Disproved

Setting about to secure a hall large enough to accommodate the concert, they left the matter in the hands of the efficient and capable secretary of the group, who in turn contacted David Houston, principal of the Armstrong high school.

Shortly afterward, this same young woman contacted the recreation department of which Lewis R. White, is coordinator. Mr. Barrett replied that he regretted that the application had been disapproved, giving as his reason that an interpretation of the department was that the concert was for financial profit.

The secretary again appealed to Mr. Houston, pointing out what the organization had accomplished in the past and suggested that it was impossible to work up a concert in a week or ten days what with the expenses being as great as the were in this instance.

Letter fror Principal

It was then that Mr. Houston "cracked down" with a most emphatic denial to the group and expressed himself very forcibly in the matter. Mr. Houston's letter follows:

"This is to express profound sympathy with your cause and to advise that I am always happy to cooperate with all persons who wish to use the Armstrong building; but your request is a very unusual if not an unreasonable one. Perhaps you know that the Armstrong building is used for high school purposes. Under no circumstances, therefore, is it possible for me in November to advise anybody of my own particular needs in April.

"If several persons followed your practise and engaged the building six or seven months in advance, I would be shut out altogether from the use of the building. It will be as late as the beginning of the second semester before I can definitely tell what my program will be for the second semester. I can not, therefore, advise you at this time that you can use the building on any particular night in the month of April.

"Of course, your only alternative is, if you must have a date at this time, to engage some place which can positively assure you now that it will be open at that time. Such a situation is not true of the Armstrong auditorium. The superintendent of schools himself may find that he will need to use the building for any institute or some other purpose. I simply will not assent to any such date this early in the school year."

It had been suggested that direct contact with the recreation department might cause a change of heart, but later, it was asserted by the secretary of the sponsoring group, that the recreation department officials hinted they were inclined to comply with the request but the principal was adamantly opposed to granting permission to use the hall.

Sought Other Halls

The group then went to the liberal section of the Jewish Social agencies and attempted to get the use of a hall in the Jewesh Community house. Here again rebuffs were met due, it is said by the spokesman for the Jewish group, to the fact that at the meeting no quorum was present and nothing of an important nature could be decided.

Other halls sought were one in the department of interior, the Belasca theater, which was too expensive, the auditoriums at Howard university, which were too small; Howard theater, which the committee found was to run all summer and therefore not available; Lincoln Colonnade, where dances are usually held, proved to be the least suitable of all spots, for chairs would have to be set up in the place and the hall was rented for the night wanted by the committee. Churches were out of the question, for the type of concert planned. As a consequence, the committee sponsoring the event had to give up all idea of presenting Miss Jessye and her famous choir in Washington at least until some suitable hall is found.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL FOR D. C. IS PROPOSED

Jim Seccombe of Ohio Would Stop Segregation in Capital

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—The first step in the second emancipation of Negroes in Washington occurred here Tuesday when Representative Jim Seccombe of Ohio, who previously had brought condemnation upon himself by virtue of a statement attributed to him by a columnist, offered on the floor of the house of representatives a bill known as the "Civil Rights Act of the District of Columbia."

Entitled 'A Bill to provide for the enjoyment by all persons of the facilities of places of public accommodations in the District of Columbia," the bill asks for the enactment of legislation to curtail the vicious practices of segregation and non-admission of Negroes to public places in the capital city.

"In order that every person within the District of Columbia may enjoy to the fullest extent the benefits and privileges accruing from residence in, or visit to, the capital of the United States and to effectuate the securing of equal rights for all persons in the District of Columbia without regard to race, religion or color, this act is adopted

"Within the District of Columbia, no person shall deny the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of any place of public accommodation or public conveyance to any person on account of race, creed or color, or for any other reason not applicable alike to persons generally.

"No person shall publish any order, notice of advertisement reasonably calculated to prevent or discourage the patronage or custom of persons of any race, color or creed."

Suitable punishment is provided in the bill for violations of these provisions with civil action the redress.

The act defines "persons" who discriminate against others in a very definite manner, and also names every conceivable kind of amusement, entertainment and business institution operating in the city, where segregation now exists and makes plain the fact that such will not be tolerated should the act pass.

Passage of the bill for the benefit of the inhabitants and visitors to Washington will require as much lobbying and work as has been behind the successful thus far, anti-lynch bill, and the proponents are promising Mr. Seccombe wholehearted cooperation to secure passage of this bill.

SCOTT FLAYS BAR IN DIXIE POST OFFICE

Accuses Postal Chief Of Refusing To Appoint Race Carriers

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — In a letter released here for publication Monday, May 13, following reports that representations are being made to Postmaster General Farley and President Roosevelt about the refusal of Postmaster Paul R. Younts, of Charlotte, N. C., to appoint a Negro to a letter carrier's post in that Carolina city, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, former secretary of Howard university, charged Postmaster Younts with evanding his "public and moral responsibility."

Mr. Younts is president of the National Association of Postmasters, a nation wide group. Dr. Scott said, further: "To deny representation after due qualification and certification to this well qualified young man is to contradict all of the protestations of those who most loudly prate of democratic processes and justice and fair play!"

Speaking of the efforts of Charlotteans to get Race letter carriers, Dr. Scott further observed: "You have a colored population of 35,000 there, and every instinct of justice warrants the effort you are making to see that this young man shall not be denied the recognition he has won on merit and by merit.

"There has been much talk lately of the South being the best friend of the colored people, and in the North they are being welcomed in the council of both political parties . . . surely this object lesson of hypocrisy and injustice will be brought to the attention of colored people in the North who vote, and have their votes counted.

"They will resent every such display of official arrogance and would-be despotism as your postmaster evidences."

FILE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN CAPITOL

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Hits Jim-Crow Accommodations

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Dixie Girls Force Jim-Crow in Printing Bureau

WASHINGTON

Two Southern white girls received appointments in the Bureau of Printing last week, only to find themselves assigned to a section where colored and white people had been working together for fifteen years.

They went back to their Congressman and protested, with the result that the working status of fifteen persons had to be re-arranged so as to provide jim crow.

D. C. High School Apes D. A. R.; Denies Hall For Benefit Recital

WASHINGTON, March 22—(ANP)—Ghosts of the Marian Anderson escapade reared their heads and laughed in unholy glee last week, when another famous artist and her group of singers were denied the privilege of appearing in this famous city because no suitable hall could be arranged for their appearance.

And what made the Anderson ghosts hold their sides with laughter was the fact that in this instance, Race members themselves denied the use of a public school auditorium for what was to have been a charitable affair.

To get down to the facts, last November a group of young women, who in past years had sponsored scholarship events for needy students, decided this year to give an even bigger event.

Contacting Miss Eva Jessye of New York concerning her famous choir, the young women discovered they could get the choir if they paid the fee of $500.

Setting about to secure a hall large enough to accommodate the concert, they left the matter in the hands of the secretary of the group who in turn contacted David Houston, principal of the Armstrong high school.

Application Denied

Shortly afterwards, this same young woman contacted the recreation department of which Lewis R. Barrett, white, is coordinator. Mr. Barrett replied that he regretted that the application had been disapproved, giving as his reason that an interpretation of the department was that the concert was for financial profit.

The secretary again appealed to Mr. Houston, pointing out what the organization had accomplished in the past and suggested that it was impossible to work up a concert in a week or 10 days what with the expenses being as great as they were in this instance.

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Program Uncertain

"If several persons followed your practice and engaged the building six or seven months in advance, I would be shut out altogether from the use of the building. It will be as late as the beginning of the second semester before I can definitely tell what my program will be for the second semester.

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It had been suggested that direct contact with the recreation department might cause a change of heart but later, it was asserted by the secretary of the sponsoring group, that the recreation department officials hinted they were inclined to comply with the request, but the principal was admantly opposed to granting permission to use the hall.

MacLeish Found No So Liberal In Congress Library

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Rumors from the Library of Congress, where much was expected of the liberal Dr. MacLeish when he took over the administrative position as Librarian of Congress, have it that things are a little bit worse than they were before the reorganization date of July 1, when great changes were to occur.

Two Negroes remain at the top of the heap, one being Armstrong Claytor in the Orentalia division, where as an expert on Chinese he is invaluable to the institution and to the country at large, and the other being the stenographic position held by a colored man, which job he has held for 13 years.

Things have gone so far as the barring of colored girls from taking the exams for stenographer—the ruse used being that no tests were being given, although it is reported that white girls are constantly being given tests to prove their ability.

Some hope had previously been held that appointments to higher jobs would be given Negroes in the new regime, but to date, nothing of the sort has happened and Negroes are holding down the same jobs in the same manner as before.

Qualified Negroes are relegated to positions of a sub-menial capacity, messengers, etc., with a few who held jobs of higher rating holding on to them. There have been few new appointments among Negroes to positions in the library and those who do hold positions are qualified for better jobs. And most of the young men in the library hold degrees from various schools in the country and outrank their white coworkers as far as educational ability and background are concerned.

The fear existing among Negroes is that the library will deteriorate to the rating of other governmental departments, where it is as hard for a Negro to obtain a fair position as it was in the Biblical days for the "camel to pass through the needle's eye."

DISCRIMINATION- 1940 D.C.

Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt Regrets Incident

Whites Join In Fight To Break Down Color Bar

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2—(Special)—The much ballyhooed premiere of the movie, "Abraham Lincoln in Illinois," hit a sour note here Monday night when society diplomats and high government officials were forced to walk through a picket line to witness the showing of the picture.

The picket line of fifty which took turns marching with banners before the theatre was composed of many white persons, among whom were Mrs. Gertrude Stone, vice president of the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P., and Miss Bertha Blair, officer of the local League for Peace and Democracy.

At her press conference the next day, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said that she regretted to have to go through the picket line and that she felt that picketing this picture was particularly unfortunate since the proceeds were for charity. The First Lady devoted her newspaper column on the next day to the incident.

When she drove up to theatre to attend the performance, she seemed bewildered by the pickets, many of whom cheered her. Asked how she liked the picture which was shown at the White House on the night before, Mrs. Roosevelt spoke over the microphone saying that she had liked it so much that she was here to see it again and amidst a hushed silence, continued: "It is indeed a shame that a picture like this should have a picket line. I am sorry I have to go through a picket line."

Other notables who ignored and crossed the picket line were Federal Security Administrator Paul McNutt; Supreme Court Justices Felix Frankfurter and Owen J. Roberts and Willis Van Devanter; Secretary of the Navy, Edison; and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. Others high in society and government circles also attended the show, including the star of the picture, who played the role of Lincoln, Raymond Massey.

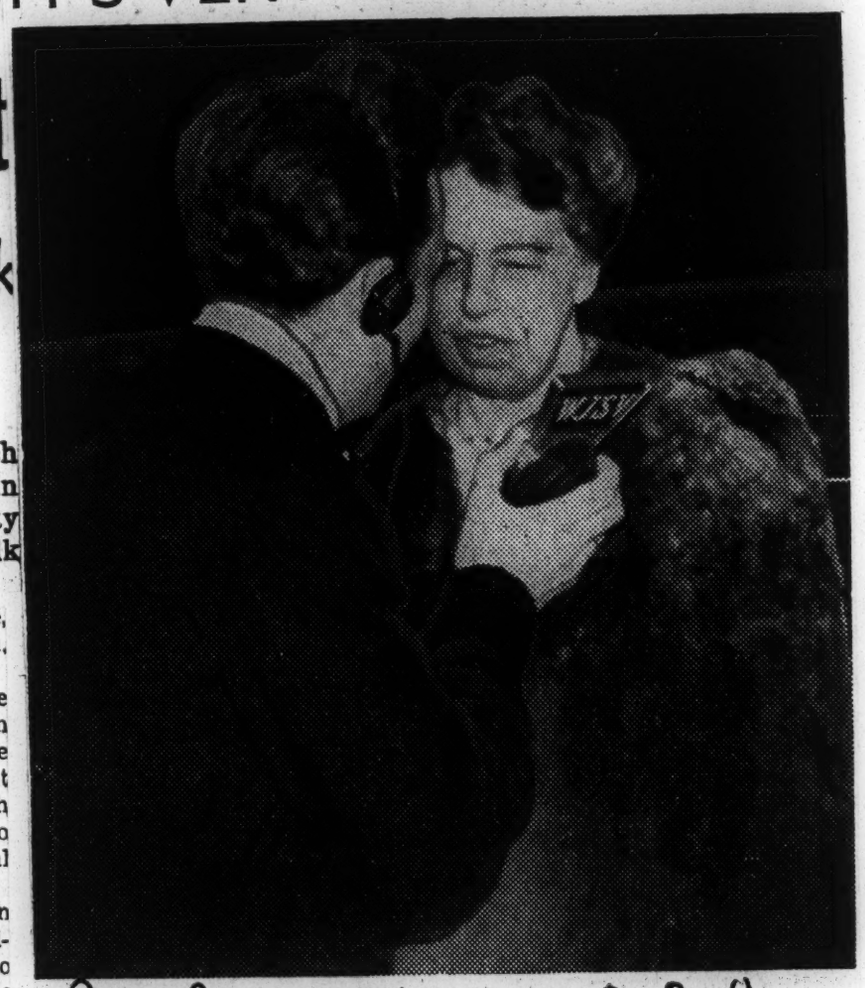
As pickets marched before the theatre, the manager, Hardie Meakin frantically appealed to first one police and then the other, but they did nothing to interfere with them. The plans had been told to the theatre management several days beforehand.

Among those who took turns in the picket line were Eugene Davidson, administrator of the New Negro alliance; Dutton Ferguson, public relations employe of the Federal Emergency Relief administration; Robert Ming, law school teacher at Howard university; John Lovell Howard university English professor and secretary of the N.A.A.C.P. and others well known in Washington and national circles.

The Lincoln premier was sponsored by the Washington Newspaper Women's club for the benefit of the children's hospital.

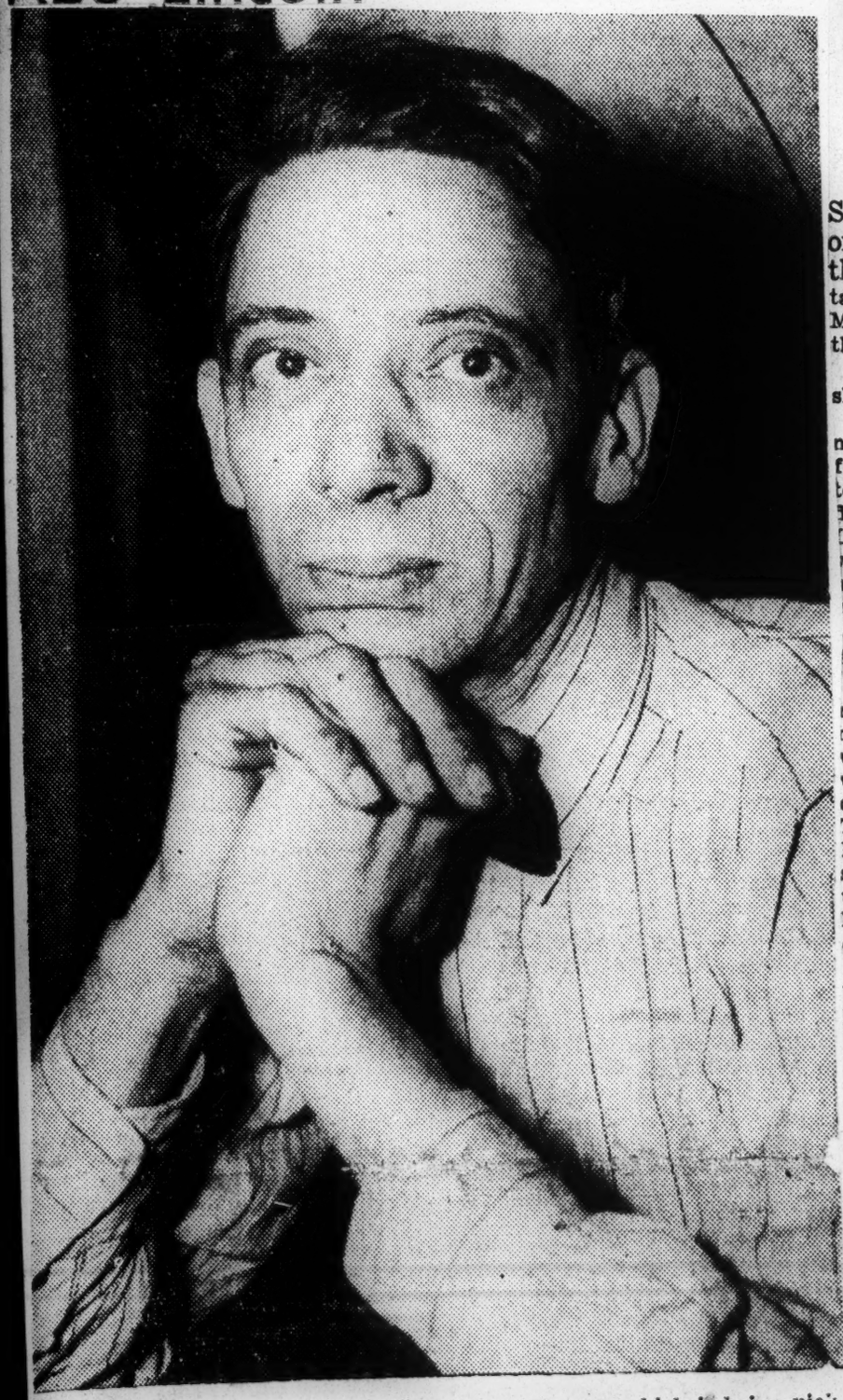
Some of the picket signs read: "Negro Citizens May Not See This Picture on the Great Emancipator," "Where Freedom is a Joke and Democracy is a Sham," "Negro Americans are Deprived of Civil Rights," "German Theatres Bar Jews; Washington Theatres Bar Negroes," and the words of Lincoln, taken from the play, "If we accept this doctrine of race or class discrimination, what is to stop us from decreeing in the future that all men are created equal, except Negroes, foreigners, Jews, or —just poor people."

IT'S VERY REGRETTABLE



MRS. ROOSEVELT, 2-3-40 pauses before the mike at the premier of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." "It is regrettable," she said, "that the people whom Lincoln freed cannot see this picture of his life.—Scurlock Photo.

He Looks Like Young Abe Lincoln



WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Washington Theater which is being picketed because it barred Negroes from the world premier of the motion picture, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois", played host to a Negro and his daughter at the gala premier. The man who beat the color line is Thomas P. Bomar, a local attorney and post office mail clerk, who is pictured here. He was admitted to the premier as winner of a contest held to find the man who most resembles Abraham Lincoln. First prize in the contest was twenty-five dollars in cash and two tickets to the premier. Bomar, intelligent and well educated, is a great great grandchild of a slave freed by the Great Emancipator.

"MADE ME UNHAPPY!" FIRST LADY WRITES

Her Conception of Democracy She Says, Is Not that Which Discriminates Against Citizens in the Capital of their Own Country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Support for the right of colored persons to attend all theatres in the Nation's Capital came last Wednesday from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President.

In her daily syndicated article she wrote:

"Last night the Newspaper Women's Club held their annual benefit for Children's Hospital and took over Keith's Theatre for the first showing of the movie, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." The house was packed and I think everybody appreciated that it is a most successful and artistic production.

MUST STAND UP AND BE COUNTED

"To some of us, however, it is more than that. I feel it is a very moving reminder of the principles which a great man, who did not want to fight, finally found he could only preserve by fighting. There comes a time, as Lincoln's life illustrates, when one must stand up and be counted for the things in which one believes. It happens sooner or later to almost every human being.

"I reached the theatre last night to find it picketed by the colored people who are barred from all District theatres except their own. I have been in many theatres in the deep South, where colored people are admitted, even though segregated. It seemed to me particularly ironic that in the nation's capital there should be such a ruling which prevents this race from seeing this picture in the same theatre with white people.

COULD NOT FORGET BANNERS OUTSIDE

"It may not have been quite fair or wise to picket this particular show, because the house had been taken over by an organization for a charity and the organization had a right to sell its tickets to whomsoever it wished. As the evening progressed, however, I could not forget the banners outside partly because I have a deep-rooted dislike of crossing picket lines. Though this was not a strike where any question of unfair labor conditions was involved, still I could not help feeling that there was another question here of unjust discrimination, and it made me unhappy. This occurrence in the nation's capital was but a symbol of the fact that Lincoln's plea for equality of citizenship and for freedom has never been quite accepted in our nation.

MAY FIND OWN FREEDOM LIMITED

"May we not, if we limit the freedom of people because of race, or religion or color, some day find that our own freedom is limited too? Not in the way that the Constitution limits it for us all, but in other arbitrary and sinister ways. There are basic rights, it seems to me, which belong to every citizen of the United States, and my conception of them is not a rule in the nation's capital which bars people freed from slavery from seeing in a public place one of the greatest dramatic presentations of that story."

Attempt To Exclude Colored

$4,000 Offered As Scholarship By Comedian

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— Negro participation in the annual oratorical contest of the American legion, the grand prize being a $4,000 scholarship offered by the comedian, Eddie Cantor, has the Negro American legion post in this city united as one in demanding full participation for their high schools.

When the offer was first made, Legion officials, those on the Americanization commission, went to the school board and asked permission for participation by students in Division 1 to 9. These are the white division of the school system. No mention was made of the Divisions 10 to 13, the colored sections.

6-to-3 VOTE

Col. West A. Hamilton, colored member of the board, tried to hold up the decision until he could investigate fully the details. However, the board passed the request voting 6 to 3, the negative votes coming from the three colored members of the board of education.

Later, when the colored legionaires learned of the perfidy of their white comrades, they passed resolutions in their own posts condemning the action and asking that the executive committee of the legion withdraw the request until full participation in the contest were granted colored children of the local high schools.

Thursday night, former Commander J. Franklin Wilson, now judge advocate for the district, attended the executive committee meeting and pleaded the case for the colored high schools.

DENY PROCEDURE FOLLOWED

One of the members of the committee informed Mr. Wilson that he was only following the customs and precedents of the locality. To which Mr. Wilson responded that they were not following the customs, for in a previous contest of this kind Congressman Nicholas Longworth was one of the committee named by the "Evening Star," conducting the contest, to visit colored high schools to hear entrants.

Later, several of the colored children were heard in the finals conducted in the sacred hall of the DAR, the famous Constitution hall, while the general proceedings were broadcast over the air.

"We are determined to stamp out this sort of practice wherever we can and whenever we can," Mr. Wilson said, "and no year passes that the American legion posts in this city do not have to battle just such practices as these. But we will continue to fight until we win our point, and it looks as if we are."

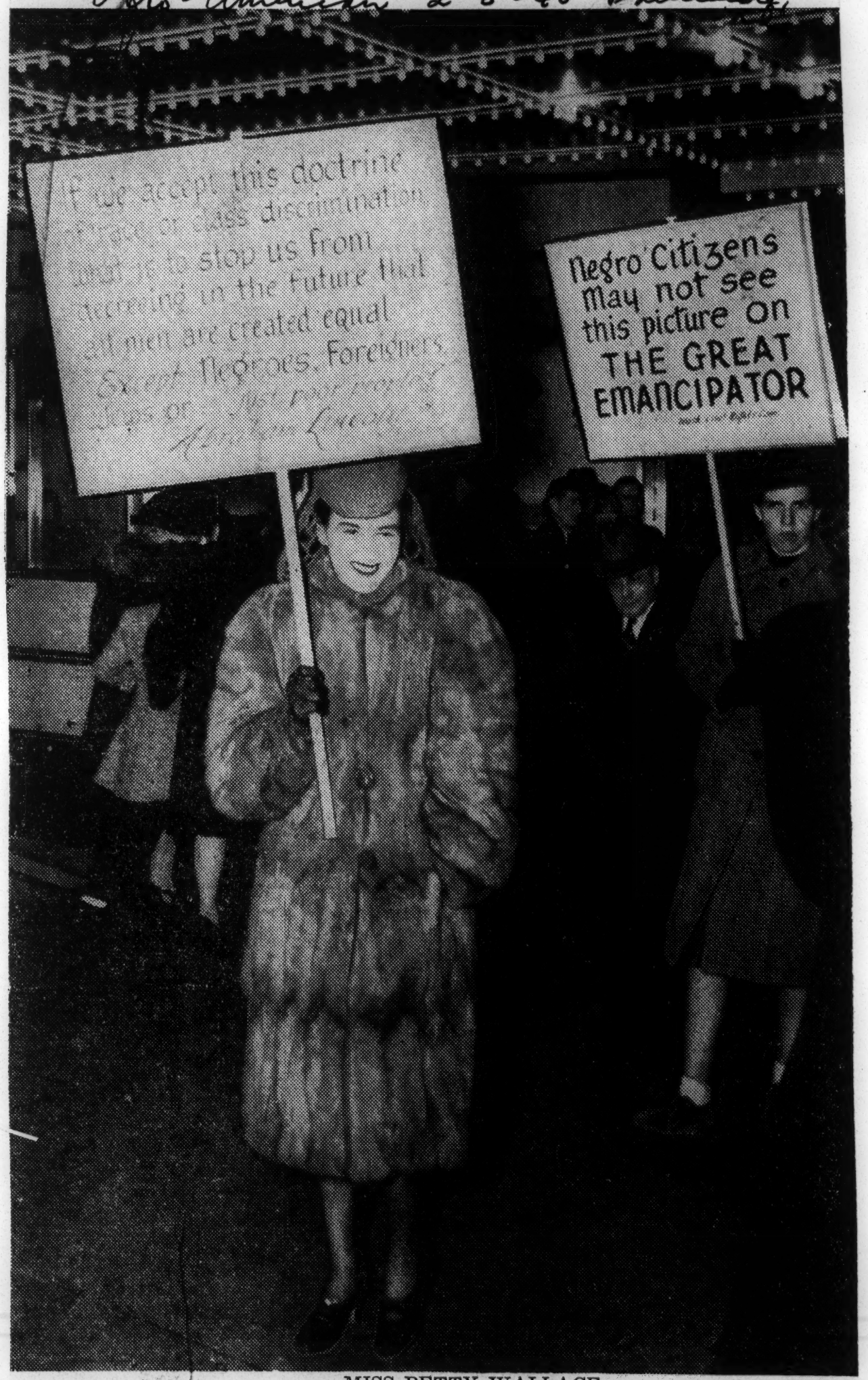
Final decision has not been handed down on the contest and those allowed to participate. Three colored high schools will enter the contest if the board of education rules for it.

PICKETS ATTACK CAPITAL J.C.

Afro-American 2-3-40 Baltimore

DISCRIMINATION- 1940

D.C.



MISS BETTY WALLACE,

one of fifty persons who picketed the world premiere of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," at the RKO Keith Theatre, in Washington, Monday night.

WINS 'DOUBLE' CONTEST AT WASHINGTON

With Free Ticket He Passes Picket Line Saying Negroes Barred

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Prize winner of the Daily News Abraham Lincoln contest—the man who looked most like Abe Lincoln, strange as it may seem—was a Negro, living at 136 S street, N. W., Thomas P. Bomar.

When it was decided to hold the world premiere of the film "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" in the Capital City, the contest was organized by The Daily News to find the man who looks like Raymond Massey's characterization of the Great Emancipator in his younger days.

Mr. Bomar reluctantly submitted his picture and after competing with hundreds of others, his was finally selected as the winner.

With the premiere of the picture set for Monday night the picture people phoned Mr. Bomar on Sunday and advised him that he had won the contest. They suggested that he come down to the Carlton hotel, one of the swankiest in the city, to get his two free tickets for the show. The cash award had been forwarded, they said, to the newspaper and the award was to be made the night of the premiere with attendant fan-fare and ceremony.

Pass Picket Line

Monday, Mr. Bomar received a call from a reporter of The News asking for an interview. He refused, stating that he would not be available until Tuesday.

However, Monday night. Mr. Bomar and his daughter attended the theatre. They passed the picket line telling of the theatre's refusal to admit Negroes and took their seats. In the orchestra pit, surrounded by congressmen and dignitaries of the government, and foreign representatives, Mr. and Miss Bomar were the center of attraction.

But no attempt was made in the theatre to honor Mr. Bomar although it had originally been planned to call him to the stage with the stars of the show who were present and present him with the prize-winning check at that time.

The evening passed off without any further comment and the Bomars returned home. But on Tuesday, the newspaper paid the money in cash without comment.

Omit His Address

When the names of the winners were published in the papers, no address was given for Mr. Bomar since that would establish him definitely as colored.

Mr. Bomar declares that the film officials were most cordial and polite in their treatment, but the theater management was entirely different and the treatment accorded him by The News was cool once it was definitely established he was colored.

As one of the officials of the film company said:

"It is remarkable coincidence that here in Washington at the premiere of the film of the man who liberated the Negro from slavery, the man closest resembling the Great Emancipator should be a Negro."

Mr. Bomar is elated over his success in competition and is loud in his praise of the film company, but doesn't have such cordial feelings for the management of the local theatre.

He is a postal clerk and a member of the bar.

Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt Crashes Picket Line

WASHINGTO N,D. C. — "Negroes are barred from theatres in the nation's capital," read signs carried by white and black pickets in front of the theatre showing the premiere of the motion picture, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" in Washington, D. C. The picketing was sponsored by the Washington Civil Rights Committee. The management stated it has always been the policy of the theatre in Washington not to admit Negroes.

Mrs. Roosevelt and other dignitaries had to go through the picket line to witness the picture. She expressed her sorrow at having to do so.

Resembles Lincoln, Judges Agree, But He's Not White. So—Same Old Storv

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 2—The most ironical joke of the times was played upon the nation's lily-white bigots last week when Abe Lincoln's perfect double turned out to be a member of the Race following a contest conducted in the capital of the nation.

The contest was in connection with the world premier of the much-touted film, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," which was shown at RKO Keith's theatre Monday with official, diplomatic and social Washington coming together in a gathering that cannot be duplicated in any other city of the country.

The theatre and the Washington Daily News had heralded the contest a week before the coming of the picture, announcing that the person most resembling the Great Emancipator would be presented with a prize of $25 at the theatre at the picture's opening Monday night.

The judgements were to be made from photographs submitted to the contest editor at the office of the Daily News.

Thomas P. Bomar, 47-year-old lawyer, and secretary of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, was chosen by the judges from the photograph which he sent and had been notified to meet with a committee at the offices of the theatre in the Carolton hotel a few days before the opening of the big show.

Mr. Bomar was enthusiastically greeted by the sponsors, introduced about the hotel and congratulated on his likeness to Abe Lincoln. He was told to appear at the theatre Monday night where he would be presented with a check for $25, the first prize.

"I wonder if these people know I am colored," Bomar said he thought to himself.

In an interview later he explained, "I was reluctant to go to the theatre, realizing that a picket line would be there protesting against the exclusion of my own race, and I still held out, saying nothing about my race."

The men insisted that he attend the theatre, telling him that he would be a sensation, Mr. Bomar declared, and advising him that it was a chance of a lifetime.

Snubbed at Theatre

"The movie people and all of society will remember you," they said, "and you don't know what might come out of this."

"I decided I would go and try them out," the prize winner said.

He went to the theatre with his youngest daughter, Miss Mabel Bomar, using tickets that had been given him by the sponsors at the hotel.

He had to slip by the picket line, he said, for he knew some of the pickets and did not want them to believe that he was trying to pass for white, since they did not know that he had won the prize.

He and his daughter sat through the show, but at no time was there any announcement made of his being there, no demonstration of any kind, and no check presented.

After he had left the hotel, previous to Monday night, he said, he had been called on the telephone and asked whether he was going to the picture, and had replied in the affirmative.

The next day he went to the office of the newspaper to inquire why he was not presented the check at the theatre, and was told that in the rush and confusion, he could not be found and that there was not time and several other evasive things, with the paper's spokesman expressing his regrets.

He was given a note to take the theatre manager in order to receive the check, which was said to be at the theatre for him.

Upon reaching the manager's office, Bomar gave him the letter, and without a word, the former ordered the cashier to give him $25 in cash. Several people were in the office and none greeted him or congratulated him at all, he said, but they stood around looking embarrassed.

The next day, a short announcement, one paragraph in length, appeared in the Daily News, giving the names of the winners in the contest. Bomar's name was given as the first prize winner, but his address was not given. The two other winners were white and their names and addresses followed his. There were no photographs of any kind.

It is believed that the sponsors of the contest learned that Mr. Bomar was a member of the Race after they had talked with him at the hotel, because his home is in a Race neighborhood.

Has Excellent Record

Abe's double is almost an exact counterpart of the man who is given credit for freeing his ancestors from bondage. He is tall and lanky. His hair grows like Lincoln's and even the wrinkles in the face are in the same sort of lines as were the great man's.

He is a railway mail clerk and studied law at Howard university after he had married and became the father of two daughters. His scholastic record is brilliant.

One of his daughters, Miss Ernestine Bomar, is a senior at Miner Teacher's college and his youngest daughter, Mabel, is a first-year student at the same school.

He lives with his family at 136 S street, Northwest, in an up-to-date and beautifully furnished home.

Since the news of his snub at the Lincoln picture premier, he has received phone calls from the We, the people radio program in New York, asking him to appear on the broadcast; from Time Magazine; and has been photographed and interviewed by the International News Service.

SNUB LINCOLN'S DOUBL

THOMAS P. BOMAR

Washington, D.C., lawyer and secretary of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, figured in the news this week through his resemblance to Abraham Lincoln. So well did he resemble the great liberator that he was awarded first prize in an Abe Lincoln perfect double contest conducted by a Washington daily. However, when it became known that he was a member of the Race, the contest sponsors lost their enthusiasm, cut short their congratulations and refused to announce the fact publicly.—Murray photo.

DISCRIMINATION- 1940 D.C.

COMMISSION GETS PROTEST ON BIAS RULE

Defender 8-17-40
Chicago, Ill.

Washington Delegation In Visit To President Of Fed. Work Group

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — The most important step taken toward remedying the pernicious system under which certain jobs have been filled by the United States Civil Service commission was taken here Tuesday when a delegation visited Harry Mitchell, president of the Civil Service commission, and laid before him well founded complaints against discriminatory treatment of Race members.

Appearing before the commission were Miss Bertha Blair, Washington Committee for Democratic America; Mrs. Gertrude Stone of the N.A.A.C.P.; John Yeldell, Louis Burnham and Dr. W. A. Hunton of the National Negro Congress, with Mr. Hunton acting as spokesman for the group.

The complaint grew out of a recent order of the commission requesting 300 workers for jobs as coders and classifiers in connection with the national defense program. Made on the D. C. Employment center, the requisition is alleged to have asked for white qualified workers.

When the National Negro Congress called Mr. Jones, director of the center, on this apparent discrimination, Mr. Jones stated that the center was bound to the policy of sending to agencies, "the kind of people for whom we are asked." He further stated that K. E. Goodyear of the personnel office of the commission had made the request specifying race.

At one point in the conference, Mr. Mitchell told the group that the commission had made plans to establish an entire Race setup to handle Negro affairs. To this a strong objection was taken by members of the protesting committee, in which it was stated that such an act would defeat the purpose of the commission and act as a deterrent and a bar to further inclusion of Negroes in the civil service.

It would also limit the number of Negroes employed and act as a bar to promotions in the service. Mr. Mitchell is believed to have accepted the suggestion for what it was worth and advised the group that he would take the matter under consideration. The strong objection to a "jim-crow" setup in the civil service came as a surprise to Mr. Mitchell, who felt that this would have been the remerdy for the situation.

In its plea with the commission for fair play and equal opportunity, the group suggested that all orders or requisitions of workers from the commission to the state employment center be made specifically in writing; no such order should contain any reference to the race of the applicants or should make any distinction between Negro and white applicants on eligibility lists; all applicants, Negro and white, who are duly qualified and who have been referred to the commission by an employment center, should be assigned to jobs upon a basis of strict impartiality.

Hit F.D.R. Nominee's Anti-Negro Record

Daily Worker

NAACP Protests Naming of Rep. Warren of South Carolina for Post of U. S. Controller-General; Protest Is Third Since 1936

8-3-40 New York.

A strong protest against President Roosevelt's nomination of Representative Lindsay Warren, of North Carolina for the post of Controller General of the United States was voiced today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The protest, which was contained in a telegram sent to the Chief Executive today and signed by Walter White, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. gave the North Carolina Representative's "unbroken record of hostility to American Negroes" as the reason for urging the President to withdraw his name.

White pointed out in the telegram that Representative Warren in 1934, as chairman of the House Committee on Accounts, with jurisdiction over the House Restaurant," declared that the House Restaurant 'has never served colored employes or visitors nor will it so long as I have anything to do with the restaurant.' "

The telegram represented the third protest launched against Warren's appointment to the Controller post by the President. Protests made in 1936 and 1938 were successful in having his name passed over by Mr. Roosevelt.

U. S. PARKS OPEN TO ALL FOR PICNICS -- DIRECTOR

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8—Permits for the use of picnic groves in the National Capital Park System are issued without racial discrimination, regardless of their location, according to F. F. Gillen, acting superintendent of the National Park Service.

Mr. Gillen, in a letter to Mrs. Gertrude Stone, vice-president of the local N. A. A. C. P., last week, said further:

"The tennis courts in the Mall recently have been made available to members of both the colored and white races. The tennis courts in West Potomac, lighted for night play, also are available for biracial utilization."

Sentry Had No Authority to Bar Negroes from Marine Band Concert

Afro-American
AUG 10 1940

The guard who prevented colored persons from witnessing a musical concert in the Marine Barracks, Eighth and I Streets, Southeast, on July 22, exceeded his authority and has been given adequate discipline, Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, Jr., president of the District NAACP, was informed on Thursday following an appeal to President Roosevelt.

One complainant was Thomas Mills, of 726 Third Street Southeast. He told Dr. Marshall that a guard met him as he started into the barracks with the declaration he received orders on that morning that the concert was for whites only.

Dr. Marshall's complaint to the President was turned over to Maj. Gen. T. Holcomb, U. S. Marine Corps, for investigation. General Holcomb replied:

No Order Issued

"The matter has been investigated and the commanding officer of the Marine Barracks has informed me that no order has ever been issued at the barracks barring anyone because of race, creed, or color from attending any of the evening parades or band concerts there.

"The commanding officer investigated the incident and found that the sentry exceeded his authority. He reports that he has taken proper and adequate disciplinary measures against the sentry."

General Holcomb expressed regrets that the incident had occured and called attention to the fact that the public is invited to the dress parades held on each Monday and Friday, at 5 p.m., in the barracks. The barracks are the headquarters of the Marines, a branch of the armed forces which bars colored fighters.

Catholic U. Head Denies Jim Crow

Call 8-2-40 Kansas City
Sat. week

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Stories of discriminatory practices at Catholic university in the dining halls were discredited this week when the Rev. Joseph M. Carringan, head of the school, denied all knowledge of any order barring Negro students from the cafeteria, further declaring there was no discrimination of any kind practised at the school.

An earlier story to the effect that colored students had been quietly advised not to eat in the dining hall gained some circulation in the city. Previously, colored students had been welcomed in the institution's cafeterias.

However, complete denials of the alleged discriminatory practises against colored students allayed the stories which were gaining wide circulation and credence.

There are about a hundred colored students at the university, all taking graduate work.

Catholic U. Law Dean Raps Race Prejudice Agitators

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Agitators of racial prejudice were described as either "cruel bigots" attempting to capitalize on a racket or persons "hopelessly ignorant or on the borderline of mental illness," by the Rev. Robert J. White, dean of the Catholic University Law school in a symposium last week.

"I would venture to say," declared the Rev. Mr. White, "that out of any ten who preach such hatred, seven seek financial profit through sales of magazines or gowns or buttons or memberships or what-not. The other three are either hopelessly ignorant or on the borderline of mental illness."

Dean White discussed "Making America Safe for Differences" with representatives of the Protestant and Jewish faiths in the symposium held at the Jewish Community Center.

Must the Children Pay?

Nearly two years ago the Board of Education denied the use of Central High School for a Marian Anderson concert. Two reasons were given by Dr. Ballou for recommending the ban. First it was illegal, he said, to use the public schools for commercial efforts. Second, the school uses for white pupils could not be used at other times by colored citizens. It was no difficult task to show (1) that the schools had frequently been the scene of entertainments from which profit was made and (2) that white individuals and groups had participated both from platform and auditorium in activities within colored school buildings. The story of that protest needs no recounting. The reference is but a preface to this comment: today action by the Board of Education and the Recreation Department threatens to make the colored children of Washington pay the price of their elders' protest.

The chairman of the group which sponsors the Children's Theatre productions which have been presented at Armstrong for the past six seasons was notified recently that the school could no longer be used. The schedule for the 1940-41 season had already been made. The chairman began a series of appeals to members of the school and recreation boards. Consequently, permission has just been granted for the present series. But the authorities do not plan to grant permission for another season. The reason is that the Clare Tree Major plays are classed as commercial.

That classification, however, should be challenged. An admission is charged. But the element of profit which is a part of and motive for a commercial enterprise is missing. Clare Tree Major, her manager, and her players did not undertake the Armstrong presentations for financial gain. Out of the altruism of their kindly hearts they had played to their colored audience in Washing in the hope of supplying to an underprivileged group some of the joy denied by residence in this stronghold of American race prejudice.

When Mrs. Major, director of the Children's Theatre of New York, learned that colored children are not permitted to attend her plays at the National Theatre, she was shocked. She was sure at first that her informant was mistaken. Later Mrs. Major learned the truth. Shortly afterward the presentations at Armstrong began at a fraction of the admission fee charged the National Theatre audiences. The plays at Armstrong have brought pleasure to thousands of children and hundreds of adults. Any profit to the actors and management has been the sheer joy of the generous giver. Without financial gain accruing to either the Children's Theatre or the local sponsors, the project is not commercial.

With the vigor of the Marian Anderson protest two years ago, this recent ruling of the school board should be publicly challenged, or thousands of children must suffer from that earlier protest of their elders.

White D. C. Bar Retains Library Discrimination Against Race Lawyers

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

One Faction In Favor of Making Provisions for Colored Lawyers

Suggest Separate Reading Room

DEC 28 1940

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—When the District Bar Association met on Tuesday night to discuss the tentative plans for the admission of colored lawyers to the library established in the court building, bitter arguments lasting long into the night ended with the majority voting to continue to refuse admission of Negroes to this library.

Although one faction was in favor of making provisions for the colored lawyers, a larger faction was against this and so voted.

The association's by-laws prohibit lawyers not eligible for membership from using the library. Ineligibles include women and Negroes. When a suit was instituted against the library and the association to compel them to admit Negroes to the library, a compromise was sought which would give these Negro lawyers, willing to pay a fee of $8 per annum, the right to use a separate reading room in the library, and at the same time grant the same privilege to women.

It was the proposal for separate reading rooms that raised the greater part of the controversy and Henry I. Quinn, past president, offered an amendment to strike out that provision.

"I stand against any proposal," he declared, "that is against American principles and gives the slightest indorsement to racial prejudice." He called upon the association to '-meet this problem as American men who refuse to be parties to a hypocritical move of this sort."

"Don't give your sanction to anything so un-American as Jim Crowism in that old courthouse of ours," he concluded.

One of the members of the association said he felt the Quinn argument would go all the way and admit Negroes to membership in the association, which he said he did not believe they were prepared to do, and neither was he.

Charging the whole thing a political move by certain members of the association, one of the members brought a vociferous answer from his opponent.

After a lengthy debate, the Quinn amendment was approved by a vocal vote. However, when a count was demanded, the vote was 73 for and 45 against, lacking the necessary two thirds vote required for passage. When after continued debate, the demand for a vote was taken, the final was 63 for and 45 against.

No decision has been reached by the association and it finds itself faced with the suit instituted by Atty. Huver I. Brown some months ago demanding the ouster of the group from a government-owned building from which Negroes are barred.

DISCRIMINATION- 1940 D.C.

Wm. Monroe Trotter
Editor and Publisher
1901 - 1934

CIVIL RIGHTS IN WASHINGTON

The announcement last week of a proposed civil rights bill for the District of Columbia is the best piece of news that has come out of Washington in a long time. The bill provides for admission and equality of service in all establishments open for public patronage and for the imposing of penalties for violations of its provisions. It is endorsed by seventy-five organizations, was drawn up under the supervision of a group of some of Washington's ablest lawyers and is directly sponsored by a permanent organization known as the Washington Civil Rights Committee. On the committee are men and women noted for their interest in equality of rights and privileges for all citizens of whatever race or color. Charles Edward Russell, veteran in equal rights warfare, is a member of the executive board. Plans indicate that the bill will be introduced in the current session of Congress. Truly, Washington residents have begun a thrilling fight.

The tribute to Marian Anderson at Lincoln Memorial last fall was a superb spectacle. It was an overwhelming rebuke to the powers who were responsible for the barring from a Washington hall, the world's greatest singer, an American born. Although the spirit of democracy outpoured itself in the enthusiastic assemblage of 75,000 listeners around the shrine of the Great Liberator, the tremendously dramatic demonstration represented essentially a compromise a magnificent compromise with color prejudice. The proposed legislation however, strikes at the root of the evil. If passed, it will cut away every excuse that the D.A.R. has for banning colored artists and guests from their sacred building. It will banish from the capital of the nation—the capital of all our citizens—the intolerance and inequalities which encourage the propagation of foreign isms. The country professes to want democracy to succeed but continues indifferent or powerless to establish democracy within ,en a few yards of the halls of Congress

Noted Author on Negro History Hits Jim Crowism in Nation's Capital

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Congratulations on your editorial of Feb. 5 denouncing the shameful Jim-Crowism that prevails in the capital of our country. It is disgraceful that a city originally surveyed by a Negro, Benjamin Banneker, working with Major Eliot, and whose namesake, George Washington, did not consider it beneath him to command an army composed of some 5,000 Negro men as well as white and red men, should be marred by crass discrimination and oppression of its Negro inhabitants.

The people of America, Negro and white, should tell their representatives to wipe out this crime.

HERBERT APTHEKER.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INTRODUCED IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, March 21—A civil rights' bill designed to prevent race discrimination in places of public accommodation and public amusement was introduced in the House last Tuesday by Representative James Seccombe, Republican, of Ohio.

The bill provides a penalty of not less than $100, nor more than $500, against any person denying use of such places on account of race, creed, or color. This penalty would be recoverable by the person discriminated against in a civil action in the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia.

An individual, corporation, or partnership guilty of racial discrimination in the conduct of places of public accommodation, public amusement, or public conveyances would be subject to a fine of not less than $10, nor more than $100, or imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than 100 days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

The bill would require the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to revoke the license of any place of business after it was judicially determined that the licensee had discriminated against any person in the conduct of his business on account of race or color.

The issuance of a similar license to the offending person or for the use of the place where the violation of the proposed law occurred would be barred for a period of 60 days.

The measure was referred to the House Committee on the District of Columbia.

An effort will be made to have the bill referred to a special subcommittee instead of the judiciary subcommittee, to which it is due to go.

The bill was introduced by Mr. Seccombe at the request of the Washington Civil Rights' Committee, a united front organization made up of representatives of nearly 100 civil and welfare organizations.

Theatre Treatment Is Cool Upon Discovery That Contest Winner In D. C. Is Negro

Newspapers Refuse To Publish Address Of Contest Winner For Fear Racial Identity Would Be Disclosed

WASHINGTON, Feb.—(ANP)—Prize winner of an Abraham Lincoln contest—the man who looked most like Abe Lincoln, was a Negro, living at 136 S Street, N. W., Thomas P. Bomar.

When it was decided to hold the world premier of the film, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" in the Capital City, the contest was

Bomar reluctantly submitted his picture and after competing with hundreds of others, his was finally selected as the one looking nearest like Lincoln in his early days.

With the premiere of the picture set for Monday night the picture people phoned Bomar on Sunday and advised him that he had won the contest. They suggested that he come down to the Carlton hotel, one of the swankiest in the city to get his two tickets for the show. The cash award was to be made the night of the premiere with attendant fanfare and ceremony.

ATTEND PREMIERE

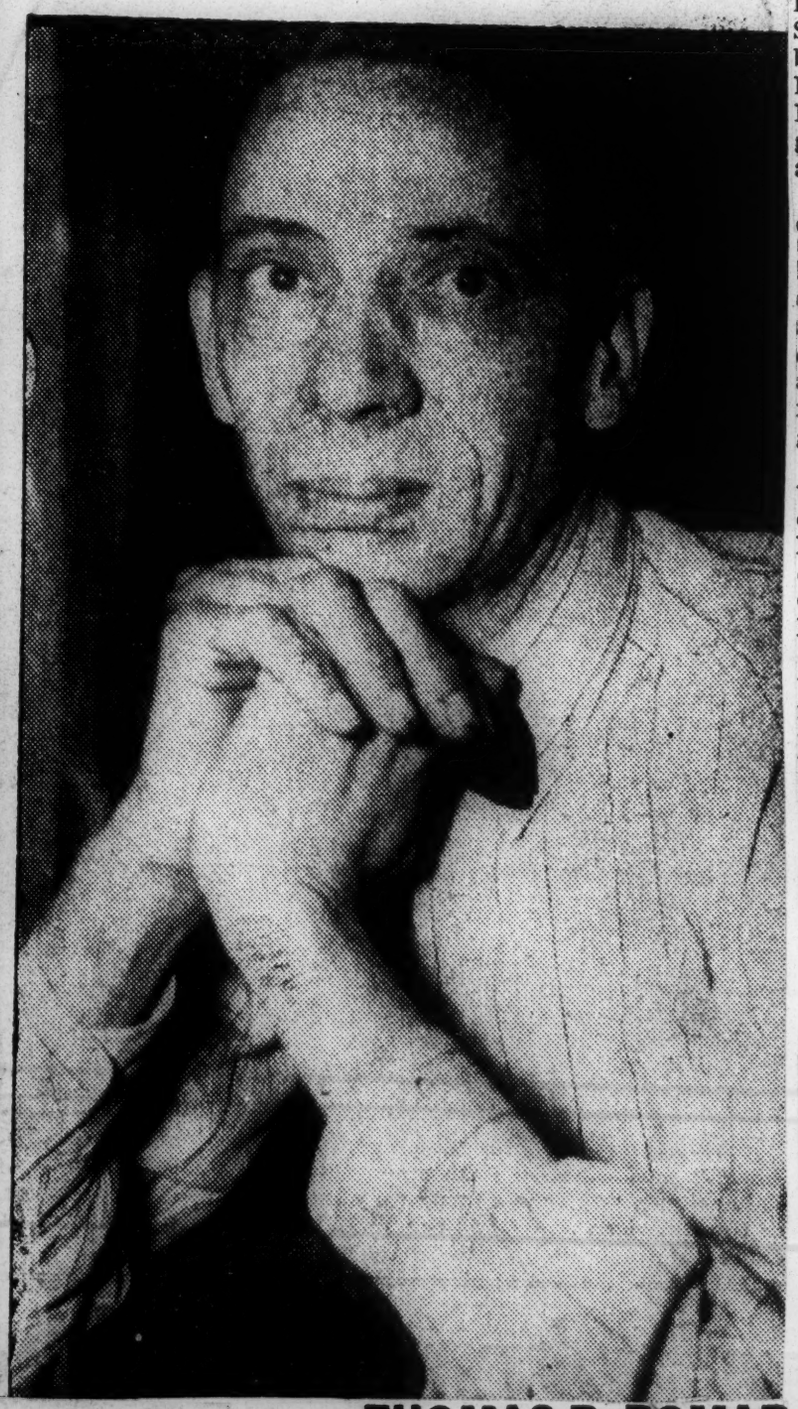
Monday night, Bomar and his daughter attended the theater. They were cordially received at the premiere and given their seats. In the orchestra surrounded by Congressmen and dignitaries of the government, and foreign representatives, Mr. and Miss Bomar were the center of attraction.

When the names of the winners were published in the papers no address was given for Bomar since that would establish him definitely as colored.

Bomar declares that the film officials were most cordial and polite in their treatment, but the theater management was entirely different and the treatment accorded him was cool once it was definitely established he was colored.

No attempt was made in the theater to identify Bomar although it had originally been planned to call him to the stage with the stars of the show who were present and present him with the prize winning check at that time.

Theatre Barred Negro Patrons - - But It Played Host - - Tsk! Tsk! - To Two Of Them



THOMAS P. BOMAR

CALL CIVIL RIGHTS CONFERENCE IN D. C.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 11—(ANP)—Calling a two day conference on civil rights, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action has set April 20 and 21 as meeting date for the group with the Washington hotel the scene of the gathering.

Prominent Negroes identified with the movement include Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Charles H. Houston, Judge Armond W. Scott, John P. Davis, Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, Dr. Alain LeRoy Locke, Doxey Wilkerson, Alpheus Hunton, Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Eugene Davidson, Dr. Frank Frazier and Dr. Ralph Bunche.

Says the announcement: "The conference is sponsored by a list of 50 distinguished citizens. Problems of civil liberties here in the district and in the United States as a whole will be discussed. Special topics will include civil rights and labor, rights of Negroes, of national and civil minority groups."

A panel discussion Saturday afternoon will include David Lasser of the Workers Alliance and John P. Davis of the National Negro congress as speakers. Later Charles Houston, general counsel NAACP, will be one of the speakers, discussing "Civil Rights and the Negro." The chairman of the meeting at this particular time will be Joseph Gavagan of New York, sponsor of the Gavagan anti-lynch bill.

No Negroes Work at G-Man Headquarters

OCT 12 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—One of the most remarkable things about the FBI here in this city is the magnificent finger print department, where over 13,000 finger prints are on file. This department takes up the majority of the top floor of the building and employs hundreds of men and women, with finger print experts working on a 24 hour shift.

But there is not a colored face in the department handling this work and not anywhere within the building unless the colored elevator girls are taken into consideration.

D. A. R. AGAIN ASKED TO REMOVE BAN ON ARTISTS AT CONSTITUTION HALL

WASHINGTON. — A request that the Daughters of the American Revolution meeting here in their 49th congress, remove the ban which it maintains against Negro concert artists using that D. A. R.-owned Constitution hall, was made by the Marian Anderson Citizens committee and supported by Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary.

Mr. White's telegram urged removal of the ban as concrete evidence of the D.A.R. devotion to the belief that "moral and spiritual revival" is a vital need of America today. The principle was outlined by Mrs. William H. Becker, honorary president-general, in her speech to the convention.

The message of Charles H. Houston, chairman, and John Lovell Jr., secretary, of the Marian Anderson Citizens committee, said:

"As the Daughters of the American Revolution meet to consider the problems of national defense and protection of the home front, we suggest that the ultimate defense of the nation must rest not only on battleships and armaments but also on an unconquerable devotion to country in the hearts of the people."

"Your congress can make a fine contribution toward cementing the bond between black and white citizens by removing the ban on Negro artists appearing in Constitution hall. This will be both a recognition to art and a significant demonstration that America today is in fact a democracy. We earnestly ask reconsideration and removal of this gratuitous wrong to the pride and hearts of your Negro fellow citizens."

Broadcasters Offer Apology for Epithet

OCT 12 1940

WASHINGTON

Prompt protest on the part of AFRO readers brought an apology from WJSV broadcasting authorities, Wednesday morning, when their attention was called to the fact that an insulting term had been used in referring to colored children.

Participants in the "Magic Carpet" program, sponsored by the Certified Baking Company, Wednesday morning, used the term "pickaninnies" as allegedly applicable to all colored children in the nation.

Immediately, listeners called the broadcasting station, the baking company, and the AFRO office. Miss Janet Campbell, secretary to the manager of the broadcasting station, apologized, and said they would make every effort to see that the offense was not repeated.

Predict Jim Crow in WPA Prep School

Washington, (ANP)—A real test of the administration's protestations of good will to the colored citizens of the country will be forthcoming in a few weeks with the adoption of the vocational training program of the WPA whereby persons on relief may be certified to vocational training schools and receive a subsidy while they are preparing themselves to take part in the great national defense program.

As the matter now stands, it is one of the finest things yet developed in the helter-skelter program of the organization and if the same policies are carried through, Negroes will not derive any benefits from the program.

In the metropolitan areas where there are large vocational schools worthy of the name, where reliefers showing aptitudes for training in certain fields are likely to be certified, there are thousands of Negroes with inherent qualities which could be developed, but s is predictable that in spite of the insertion of the trite "without regard to race, creed or color," the appointments will be made in just that manner, "with no regard for race if the race is not white."

Discrimination in Catholic University Cafeteria Denied

WASHINGTON

Catholic University officials emphatically denied accusations of discrimination in the university restaurants, rumors of which were circulated after six students stated that they had been told by the cafeteria manage-

ment that they would have to eat elsewhere.

According to information received by the AFRO, a group of students, Misses Artemis Wilson, June Williams, Rita Wilson, Kathleen Yanes, Consuello Romero, Dora Sommerville, and Mrs. Juanita Fletcher, had attempted to purchase a meal at the restaurant on Tuesday, but were told that they could no longer eat there.

The Rev. Joseph M. Carrigan, head of the school, however, when questioned by the AFRO, denied all knowlege of any order barring colored students from the facilities of the cafeteria and declared that there is no discrimination whatsoever practiced at the school.

JIM CROW RULE CAUSES UPROAR WHEN EXPOSED

Bee 8-4-40

Order for Whites Protested

Chicago, Ill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—(ANP)—Trouble arose in the Unemployment center here this week with the result that Harry McAlpin, colored director of the colored division, was asked to resign immediately and leave his desk as a result of the revelation that somewhere along the line between the Civil Service commission and the Unemployment center an order for workers had undergone a change which made it appear that white workers only were wanted.

In an urgent order for 300 workers at once, then Civil Service Commission asked the Unemployment center to furnish these people on the basis of educational qualifications plus some office practice experience. No specification according to the Commission, was made that they should be white workers. But when the order was issued at the Center, only white workers were asked for.

Denies Knowledge of Order

However, when the commission was asked about the order, it denied any such part in the setup and said they had asked for workers only.

Incensed that this "confidential" order should leak out, a Mr. Jones, white director of the entire setup, immediately demanded Mr. McAlpin's job—basing his claim on the grounds that McAlpin had a low civil service rating and his appointment should not have been made.

McAlpin's office is run more efficiently with less help than any other division of the department and the new turn is merely a carrying out of the policy which has marked the jim crow set up ever since it was organized.

Negroes are forced to register enmasse in one spot while white professional workers are not compelled to mi — with the white laboring and semi-skilled classes.

Work Lauded

McAlpin has made more placements, it is alleged, than has been done in the other sections and has maintained a high standard of placement work in his division at all times.

Only recently, a notice appeared in the white papers stating that there were plenty of jobs for workers through the office of the Unemployment center, but the jobs were for white workers only. This policy, it is believed, will not meet the approval of Paul V. McNutt, who is in charge of the placement divisions, and it is planned to call the whole matter to his immediate attention, with Mr. McAlpin's own case going before a Board of appeals to determine whether or not he is justified in holding down his position

CLAIM CONDITIONS WORSE IN D. C.'S LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Call 8-3-40

Chicago, Ill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—(ANP)—Rumors from the Library of Congress, where much was expected of the liberal Dr. MacLeish which job he has held for 13 tration position as Librarian of Congress, have it that things are a little bit worse than they were before the reorganization date of July 1, when great changes were to occur.

Two Negroes remain at the top of the heap, one being Armstrong Claytor in the Orentalia division, where as an expert on Chinese he is invaluable to the institution and to the country at large, and the other being the stenographic position held by a colored man, which job he has hetld for 13 years.

Things have gone so far as the barring of colored girls from taking the exams for stenographer—the ruse used being that no tests were being given, although it is reported that white girls are constantly being given tests to prove their ability.

Some hope had previously been held that appointments to higher jobs would be given Negroes in the new regime, but to date, nothing of the sort has happened and Negroes are holding down the same jobs in the same manner as before.

Qualified Negroes are relegated to positions of a sub-menial capacity, messengers, etc., with a few who held jobs of higher rating holding on to them. There have been few new appointments among Negroes to positions in the library and those who do hold positions are qualified for better jobs. And most of the young men in the library hold degrees from various schools in the country and out-rank their white co-workers as far as educational ability and background are concerned.

The fear existing among Negroes is that the library will deteriorate to the rating of other governmental departments, where it is as hard for a Negro to obtain a fair position as it was in the Biblical days, for the "camel to pass through the needle's eye."

NEGROES USE OF BAR LIBRARY CAUSES SPLIT

OCT 19 1940

Although the District Court decided that the case of Huver I. Brown, attorney, to compel the District Bar Association, white, to allow colored lawyers to use their library, located in the District Building, was without merit recently, the case nevertheless, was given consideration at the bar meeting on Tuesday.

It was decided after a heated session, held at the Mayflower Hotel, to postpone action until the November meeting. This action was taken after accusations had been made that the issue might be construed as a "political football."

The proposed amendment to the association's by-laws reads that accredited lawyers be permitted to use the District Court library even though they are not members of the bar association.

William E. Richardson, white, chairman of the committee which investigated the proposal, stated that an arrangement had been worked out whereby the library space would be expanded for the benefit of non-members. It was suggested that library privileges be granted on the payment of an $8 annual fee.

F. Regis Noel recommended that the proposed amendment be tabled until after the national election. This proposal was carried after a heated exchange of words between members who favored delay and some who challenged the charge that New Deal officials were interested.

CATHOLIC U. HEAD DENIES JIM CROW

Courier ——— 8-3-40

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—(ANP)—Stories of discriminatory practises at Catholic University in the dining halls were discredited last week when the Rev. Joseph M. Carrigan, head of the school, denied all knowledge of any order barring Negro students from the cafeteria, further declaring there was no discrimination of any kind practised at the school.

An earlier story to the effect that colored students had been quietly advised not to eat in the dining hall gained some circulation in the city. Previously, colored students had been welcomed in the institution's cafeterias.

However, completed denials of the alleged discriminatory practises against colored students allayed the stories which were gaining wide circulation and credence.

There are about a hundred colored students at the university, all taking graduate work.

No White Collar Jobs in Library--MacLeish

Colored Not Hired as Professionals, Librarian Admits to Mrs. Roosevelt

WASHINGTON

Open admission that racial discrimination sufficient to bar colored persons from jobs of professional level in the Library of Congress was made recently by the librarian, Archibald MacLeish, white, in a letter written to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The letter was in response to queries from the First Lady as to why Dr. Dwight H. Wilson, a research specialist who holds degrees of A.B., M.A. and LL. D., had not been placed on the library staff after his application had been pending for more than two years.

H ghly Recommended

Although recommended by President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University, the late Dr. B. G. Brawley, the late Dr. John R. Hawkins, Dr. Alain Locke and a number of other prominent writers and educators, Dr. Wilson received no consideration from the library other than a notification that his application had been received.

On June 18, he wrote to Mrs Roosevelt advising her of his problem. Mrs. Roosevelt then requested information from Mr. MacLeish, and was told that there were no colored persons on the library staff in a professional capacity.

He stated, however, that he had discussed the matter with colored persons, and that he regretted it, and had expressed his desire to change it as soon as possible.

He said that he had hoped that it would be possible to find colored persons having the proper qualifications to be appointed to new professional jobs, which will become available in the next fiscal year.

Several months will elapse before these positions will be filled, however, since a re-organizing of the processing division will be necessary before they are made available.

Reconsideration Promised

He expressed the intention of communicating with the personnel officer immediately in order to see that Dr. Wilson's application would be given every consideration.

Dr. Wilson obtained his A.B. and M.A. at Howard University, and his doctorate from Allen University. He is a former professor of English and director of publicity for Morris Brown College, and is the son of the late Dr. A. J. Wilson, former secretary-treasurer of the AME Church Extension Board.

Efforts of the AFRO to contact Mr. MacLeish were unsuccessful.

DELEGATION INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT OF COMMISSION ON WASHINGTON SITUATION

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—The most important step taken toward remedying the pernicious system under which certain jobs have been filled after requisition by the United States Civil Service commission were taken here Tuesday, when a delegation visited Harry Mitchell, president of the Civil Service commission, and laid before him well-founded complaints against discriminatory treatment of Negroes.

Appearing before the commission were Miss Bertha Blair, Washington Committee for Democratic America; Mrs. Gertrude Stone of the N.A.A.C.P., John Yeldell, Louis Burnham and Dr. W. A. Hunton of the National Negro congress, with Mr. Hunton acting as spokesman for the group.

Against Recent Order

The complaint grew out of a recent order of the commission requesting 300 workers for jobs as coders and classifiers in connection with the national defense program. Made on the D. C. Employment center, the requisition is alleged to have asked for white qualified workers.

When the National Negro congress called Mr. Jones, director of the center, on this apparent discrimination, Mr. Jones stated the center was bound to the policy of sending to agencies, "the kind of people for whom we are asked." He further stated that K. E. Goodyear of the personnel office of the commission had made the request specifying race.

Mr. Goodyear, upon being asked about the matter, decided that such racial specification had been made.

While there was no written order to sustain Mr. Jones' contention that the workers had been specified as white, he said a telephone order had been received to that affect.

When the delegation visited the commission, they were cordially received by Mr. Mitchell, who apparently believed he could handle the situation without the other members of the commission. However, as soon as the committee had started its presentation of the case, Mr. Michell hurriedly summoned a member of the personnel department, a Mr. White, and later the other members of the commission. There, before the full commission, the charges were made and relief asked.

At one point in the conference, Mr. Mitchell told the group that the commission had made plans to establish an entire Negro setup to handle Negro affairs. To this a strong objection was taken by members of the protesting committee, in which it was stated that such an act would defeat the purpose of the commission and act as a deterrent and a bar to further inclusion of Negroes in the civil service. It would also limit the number of Negroes employed and act as a bar to promotions in the service. Mr. Mitchell is believed to have accepted the suggestion for what it was worth and advised the group that he would take the matter under consideration. The strong objection to a "jim-crow" setup in the civil service came as a surprise to Mr. Mitchell, who felt that this would have been the remedy for the situation.

Pleads for Fair-Play

In his plea with the commission for fair-play and equal opportunity the group suggested that all orders or requisitions of workers from the commission to the State Employment center be made specifically in writing; no such order should contain any reference to the race of the applicants or should make any distinction between Negro and white applicants on eligibility lists; all applcants, Negro and white, who are duly qualified and who have been referred to the commission by an employment center should be assigned to jobs upon a basis of strict impartiality.

Further with respect to relations between the civil service and other government agencies, Negro registrants especially in the clerical and professional categories, should be assigned in due order of rank to any job in any agency for which they are qualified, regardless of the attitude of personnel directors and other officials in the agency; so far as it is within jurisdiction of the commssion, promotions in rank of all qualified workers without regard to color should be guaranteed.

Mr. Mitchell agreed that in the future, all orders from the commission to the centers would be in writing to eliminate any recurrence of the incident which brought about the protest. It is believed that during the present emergency and the plans of the National Defense program, many such calls will be made on the employment center which would have qualified workers on its lists, who had not passed the civil service tests and therefore would be unknown to the commission. However, the hope that better relations between the commission and other agencies in the future would result from the conference was very strong and indications that the commission approved the acts of the protesting group were evident.

NEGROPHOBE CONFIRMED AS CONTROLLER GENERAL

8-10-40 Courier

North Carolina's Lindsay C. Warren Issued Order Denying Service to Colored People in House Restaurant.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—Without affording opponents of Representative Lindsay C. Warren, of North Carolina, chairman of the House Accounts committee, an opportunity to protest against his appointment as Comptroller General of the United States, the Senate last Thursday confirmed his nomination on the same day it received it from the President.

As chairman of the accounts committee, which controls and manages the House restaurant, Mr. Warren issued an order denying service to colored people.

DePRIEST'S SECRETARY, SON DENIED SERVICE

By his order on Jan. 23, 1934, Morris Lewis, who was the secretary to former Representative Oscar DePriest, and his son, Morris Lewis Jr., were denied service in the House restaurant, and it was announced that service in the House restaurant was reserved for white persons only. 8-10-40

Mr. Warren was quoted at the time as having said that "the restaurant has been operated by the committee since 1921. It has never served colored employees or visitors, nor will it, so long as I have anything to do with the restaurant."

Mr. Warren was also quoted as having stated that "In refusing to serve two colored persons in the House restaurant today, Manager was acting under my orders and P. H. Johnson of the restaurant instructions." 8-10-40

A resolution for an investigation was introduced by Mr. De Priest and passed by the House. A minority report condemned the action of Mr. Warren. It stated that "in issuing an order, rule, or regulation denying service in said public restaurant to any person on account of race or color, said chairman exceeded his authority in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution."

It was recommended that the order be rescinded, but Mr. Warren, as chairman of the House Accounts committee, in full personal control of the management of the House restaurant, has kept it in force.

Whites Dont Want Colored School in Chain Bridge Area

Washington Tribune
Washington, D.C.

A little colored two-room public school with only eighteen pupils on Chain Bridge Road between Nebraska and Cathedral Avenues, Northwest, is the subject of a protest to the school board by white residents of Chain Bridge Road, between Conduit Road and Nebraska Avenue. OCT 12 1940

Complaining residents say it is too expensive to maintain the school for such a small number and that some of the pupils do not live in that area. They also contend that as Chain Bridge Road is predominantly white, a colored school should not be maintained there. The building has no modern plumbing.

The protest has been referred to Dr. Frank Ballou, superintendent of schools.

No Black Faces Seen In FBI Headquarters

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

OCT 4 1940

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—One of the most remarkable things about the FBI here in this city is the magnificent finger print department, where over 13,000,000 finger prints are on file. This department takes up the majority of the top floor of the building and employes hundreds of men and women, with finger print experts on a 24 hour shift.

OCT 4 1940

But there is not a colored face in the department handling this work and not anywhere within the building unless the colored elevator girls are taken into consideration. There may be other colored employes in Mr. Hoover's interesting establishment, but they were not visible when your correspondent made a tour of the building only last week.

Considerable agitation was afoot to have colored men employed in the FBI as agents some time back when the announcement was made that there were to be several hundred more employed. But the department of justice ignored this and as yet no colored faces appear here.

Civil Service Head Promises to Probe Jim-Crow Practices

As a result of the recent exposure of discrimination against colored clerical workers in assignment of Civil Service jobs under the national defense program in Washington, a delegation representing various organizations called upon Harry B. Mitchell, chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission Tuesday, to obtain "guarantee of equal and just placement of Negroes as of other workers.

The delegation was assembled by the Washington Council of the National Negro Congress. A statement to the commission, presented by the spokesman, Dr. W. A. Hunton, vice-president of the Washington Council, said in part:

Grievances Recounted

"The widely-known fact that this equal and just treatment of Negroes has not existed and does not exist has been a source of growing indignation and resentment among both colored people and their white fellow-workers who look to the Government to set the example for private employers in their relations with their workers.

"All except a small fraction of all Negro workers under the Civil Service in Federal agencies located in the District are in the catagory of custodial workers—and they remain in this same category even though they qualify for promotion in rank.

"At the same time, colored clerical and professional workers in the active files of the District Employment Center remain without jobs. On top of this long-standing grievance there has come to light evidence of racial discrimination in the assignment of Civil Service jobs under the national defense program."

Three Cases Specified

Dr. Hunton called attention to three recent cases of discrimination in the defense program: the denial of jobs to colored as coders and classifiers as card punch operators, and as blue print operators.

Information on these cases, it was stated, came from Edwin Jones, director of the District Employment Center, who insisted that the Civil Service Commission had barred Negroes from these jobs. The commission denied these charges.

The statement condemned the refusal of either the center or the commission to accept responsibility for the discriminatory order for "300 white workers" as an act of insincerety and a violation of public trust.

Agreements Made

Following lengthy discussions during which Mr. Mitchell called in other members of the commission, he agreed to adopt the following procedures with respect to relations between the commission and the center:

All orders or requisitions between the two shall be made specifically in writing; no such order shall contain any reference to the race of the applicants or shall make any distinction between colored and white applicants on eligibility lists; all applicants, colored and white, who are duly qualified and who have been referred to the commission by an employment center, shall be assigned to jobs upon a basis of strict impartiality.

With respect to relations between the commission and Government agencies Mr. Mitchell agreed to the following:

Colored registrants, especially in the clerical and professional categories, shall be assigned in due order of rank to any job in any agency for which they are qualified, regardless of the attitude of personnel directors and other officials in the agency; so far as it is within the jurisdiction of the commission, promotions in rank of all qualified employees without regard to colored shall be guaranteed.

Investigations Promised

The commission further agreed to investigate the cases of discrimination against colored workers cited in the statement of the delegation and promised to take steps toward having Congress amend the present law which forbids heads of agencies from denying jobs to Civil Service assignees on the basis of religion or political affiliation, so as to include also "color."

Other members of the delegation included:

Washington Committee for Democratic Action, Bertha Blair and Hugh Miller; NAACP, Gertrude Stone and Charles Houston; National Negro Congress, A. Langston Taylor and John C. Yeldell; American Federation of Teachers, Mary Mason Jones Local 27, and Dorothy Strange, Local 622; District Workers' Alliance, Robert Robinson; New Negro Alliance, Eugene Davidson.

DISCRIMINATION - 1940

FLORIDA

Here's One Way To Beat Discrimination In South

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va.

Florida Educator Finds Whites Don't Let Prejudice Interfere With Making Money

DEC 28 1940

OCALA, Fla.—(ANP)— How the Negro in the South can use his purchasing power to wrest advantages from prejudiced whites was recently revealed by a private school official in this small town.

Up until a few years ago a certain railroad, which passed the gates of this school, did not stop to discharge passengers at the school, but carried them nine miles further into town.

WANTED FAVOR

A new building was to be erected at the school and this railroad wanted the privilege of hauling the considerable freight. A freight agent called on this official requesting the haulage privilege. There was another railroad which also came to the town but did not pass the school.

Telling the freight agent that he preferred using the other railway company to haul his freight, since he had not been refused any favors, this school official won a promise from the agent that this particular road would stop their passenger trains at any time at the school gates.

The road has lived up to its promise. They received the freight contract. The school gets better rail service. All are satisfied.

"The Negro to win in the South must outwit the white man," said the school official.

WANTED COFFEE, IS GIVEN BEATING

LAKE CITY, Fla., Jan. 11—Nina Mae McKinney, noted screen and night club artist, was brutally assaulted and injured by a white soda fountain attendant here Saturday night.

The former star of King Vidor's "Hallelujah" and favorite of the London night clubs, was en route from Jacksonville to New Orleans with other members of the swing band which she directs.

Her own bus in a garage for repairs, the troupe was traveling on a public bus. When a stop was made here, Miss McKinney entered the public waiting room and asked to be served a cup of coffee.

Upon being told by the attendant that she could not be served Miss McKinney asked the reason why. An argument ensued, which ended with the screen star being struck on the shoulder and about the face, with a heavy instrument.

A near race riot ensued when Dick Boone, her white manager, and other members of the band interfered.

Miss McKinney proceeded to New Orleans where she was treated by physicians before departing for Jackson, Miss.

EXPECTANT MOTHER IS PUSHED FROM ELEVATOR

Miami Commissioners Promise to Investigate Treatment Of Race Citizens In Courthouse.

MIAMI, Fla., April 18—Sam B. Solomon appeared before the County Commission last Tuesday to protest unfair treatment toward Negroes riding elevators in the County courthouse. He based his protest on an incident which occurred last Monday when a pregnant woman, was pushed from the elevator causing her physical harm.

Mr. Solomon made a very sincere plea for fairer treatment of Negro citizens who are forced to use the elevators in the courthouse, and asked the county commissioners to see to it that the ugly remarks made by elevator operators be discontinued.

Mr. Lowrie, one of the commissioners, expressed a desire to see all persons treated fair and courteous while on the county property, and said that no citizen, whether white or black, should be mistreated thereon.

The commissioners assured Mr Solomon that this practice would be investigated and an end put to it.

He was accompanied by Mrs King, Mrs. Dozier and Paul W Cobb.

DISCRIMINATION- 1940

GENERAL

Librarians Ban on Jim Crow Meets Defended

NEW YORK.—Efforts of Southern members to have the American Library Association rescind its ban on convention cities not affording equal treatment of all delegates, were met last week by the appointment of a committee to establish the advisability of the rule.

The committee, named by the association's president, Ralph L. Munn, white, was asked to ascertain whether hotels or convention bureaus in any Southern cities would sign the contract required under the rule, and to investigate other organizations said to meet in the South without difficulty.

Rule Followed Richmond Meet

The resolution which the Southern members are attacking was adopted by the council in December, 1936, after numerous white delegates expressed shock at the discriminatory treatment accorded colored delegates to the Richmond convention.

The association's general meetings are held every five years and the next one is due in 1941.

Miss Ernestine Rose, librarian of the 135th Street branch of the New York City Public Library, was asked to serve on the investigating committee.

Rule Is Upheld

Meanwhile, Miss Bertha Schuman, white, secretary of the Progressive Librarians' Council, has written President Munn of the association, urging maintenance of the ban. She acknowledges the diffculties, of which the Southern librarians complain, in attending conventions always held in the North, and continues:

"But the issue is not one of numbers or traveling expenses; it is a much larger issue of the persecution of the minority.

"We who raise our voices against anti-Semetic persecution abroad cannot defensibly tolerate racial discrimination at home, especially when it is our proud professional boast that the library wherein we work recognize no distinction of race, color or

Civil Rights Meet Pledges Fight For Negro Minorities

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) The rights and liberties of minority groups in America were the subject of speeches and discussions at the Civil Rights conference here, which discussed civil rights of labor and of Negroes.

Regarding the Negro, one of the resolutions adopted read:

"Almost four score years ago, in one of the darkest hours in their history, the American people vowed with a great leader that 'these dead shall not have died in vain.'

"But the principles of equality and freedom are even yet not fully established for the great grandchildren of those whom Lincoln freed from chattel slavery.

"The Negro people today are still denied equal opportunity to work and live in most sections of our country. In some sections they suffer cruel persecution, especially when they try to exercise the rights granted them under the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to our constitution.

"In one sovereign state, Negro children were recently ordered to learn the duties and rights of citizenship from special textbooks specially edited to delete all reference to the right of suffrage.

"The depression years have borne down with double weight on the Negro people. They have been the first to lose their jobs and their farms, the last to receive even a small trickle from increasing national income. They have been discriminated against by relief authorities of many communities. Their housing facilities are the poorest, their schools the most inadequate, their medical care the most neglected.

"A people which has contributed its labor, its songs, its laughter, its rich culture to the physical and spiritual capital of America must daily suffer indignities and affronts. Even here in the nation's capital, the Negro may not walk freely among his fellow Americans.

"And always the fear of the lynch mob, the rope and the tree and the whip remain the symbol of Negro oppression.

"This conference recognizes the source of Negro discrimination to be economic fear which is fanned and deliberately deepened by narrow, selfish interests which seek to maintain depressed wages thru racial splits.

"This conference has welcomed the Negro people to its deliberations, as they are welcomed wherever true Americans dedicate themselves to the task of preserving and extending our democratic rights. We are grateful for their help, now and in the future. Without it, we cannot hope to achieve our purpose.

"Therefore we resolve:

"1. To make the fight of the Negro people for freedom from persecution and discrimination our fight.

"2. To join with them in demanding of both major political parties that this congress remain in session until it has passed the Gavagan-Wagner-Van Nuys anti-lynch bill.

"3. To secure full suffrage rights for the Negro people, not only in the poll-tax states but wherever other obstacles are placed in the way of their voting.

"4. To work for the immediate passage of the Seccombe Civil Rights bill, in order that the American people need no longer be shamed by jim crow practices in the capital of their nation.

"5. That we oppose all discrimination against Negroes in the government service and demand that the ban against the employment of Negroes in stenographic, clerical and professional positions be abolished.

"6. That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, Senator Alben W. Barkley, John D. M. Hamilton, James A. Farley and James A. Seccombe.

Negroes Protest Winchell's Remarks

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The colored readers who avidly follow the recordings of Walter Winchell received a slap in the face when on Monday he jibbed "Did Marian Anderson, Negress nightingale marry a pianist."

The reference to Miss Anderson is not well received in this section, especially since it seems to observers that Mr. Winchell took particular pains to refer to her in such manner. They point out that he never takes the trouble to call Fanny Brice nor Molly Picon, both of whom have been in his column numerous times, as Jewesses—nor any other of his friends of the Jewish faith. Therefore, the Negroes who have been reading Mr. Winchell tell that he has gone too far in insulting one of the idols of the race.

Columbia, S. C. State
August 5, 1940

Discrimination Imperils Rights

New York, Aug. 4—(AP)—President Roosevelt declared today that racial and religious discrimination imperils the fundamental rights of all Americans.

He sent this statement to the committee of Catholics for human rights, observing its first anniversary:

"Freedom of conscience, as written into the federal constitution, through the wisdom and foresight of the fathers, has been a guaranty of peace and happiness during all our life as a nation. Any selfish group which would discriminate against any of our fellow citizens because of race or religion would thereby endanger the fundamental rights of all.

"Only by common recognition of the principle that all men are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness can we attain the national unity which is essential to the maintenance of the democratic way of life and those cherished institutions which it fosters and encourages."

Racial Discrimination

OCT 27 1940

RACIAL discrimination and segregation are the two vicious evils in the world today. The European conflagration is much the result of race hatred. The poor South where lives the ill-housed, ill-fed and ill-clothed presents indisputable evidence of the attempt of one race to keep another race down by staying down with it.

Chicago Bee

Segregation is evil because it begets a false sense of pride in one race and inversely, creates an inferior notion toward another, the result of which causes racial schisms, conflict and oppression and operates against a real national solidarity between racial groups. It separates ideas. It labels all men according to their race or color, however good and places the complexion of their skin above their real merit. It manifests itself in thousands of different forms to curtail individual expression. It introduces grotesque actions of behavior and begets an assumed superiority and an artificial inferiority. It seduces character and personality and makes them the victim of mob psychology that expresses themselves in various forms of group hysteria and makes the individual will secondary to reason and intelligence. The good "christian" white folks who join lynching parties are unmistakable examples.

Chicago

Segregation places the color of a man's skin above his ability and training. It makes the criterion for righteousness, intellect and rank dependent upon the scarcity of pigmentation in one's skin. It creates an abnormal distribution of wealth. It originates queer and unusual forms of inequalities.

It is for these reasons that the Negro press and the NAACP and other forward looking organizations have so militantly fought every semblance of segregation. And for the same reason the colored race must fight it today as never before. Racial discrimination is now growing world-wide in scope. It is of a type hitherto unknown to our civilized age.

It is for this reason that the race is in need of strong, virile and courageous leadership to curb the rising tide of racial oppression that is sweeping throughout the world.

FDR Speaks Against Discrimination -- But Does Nothing Else About It

AN OUTSTANDING illustration of the truth of the adage, "easy to say, difficult to do", was given by President Franklin D. Roosevelt last Sunday, when he sent the following statement to the Committee of Catholics for Human Rights, which was observing its first anniversary in New York City:

"Freedom of conscience, as written into the Federal Constitution, through the wisdom and foresight of the fathers, has been a guarantee of peace and happiness during all our life as a nation. Any selfish group which would discriminate against any of our fellow citizens because of race or religion would thereby endanger the fundamental rights of all.

"Only by common recognition of the principle that all men are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness can we attain the national unity which is essential to the maintenance of the democratic way of life and those cherished institutions which it fosters and encourages."

President Roosevelt has been in the White House for more than seven years. Before that he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy and also Governor of the great State of New York. During his entire public career he has been aware of the existence of groups which discriminate against "fellow citizens because of race", but outside of an occasional statement, he has done little or nothing to remove the barriers set up by these selfish individuals and groups against their fellow citizens.

The United States Navy is perhaps the most prejudiced branch of the United States government. What has Mr. Roosevelt done, either when he was a high Navy official, or since he became President, to curb the activities of Navy officials who practice discrimination against fellow citizens "because of race?" Exactly nothing!

Right at this moment, when the nation is considering the greatest peace-time preparation for national defense in its history, the United States Army recruiting stations consistently turn down colored applicants, with the stereotyped explanation, "No vacancies."

At the same time, however, both the Army and the Navy, through billboard, newspaper and radio advertising, are telling the public each day that these arms of the government need men.

There is discrimination "because of race" in practically every branch of the national government. In the first place, the photograph requirement of the United States Civil Service Commission operates to keep many colored men who do pass the various examinations from being appointed, and when they are appointed they face discrimination "because of race" in the matter of promotion, increase of salary, etc.

For instance, in the United States Post Office, colored men with long service records and ample qualifications are constantly given the "run-around" in the matter of salary increases and promotions, and are practically barred from certain types of positions in the Department.

In Philadelphia, the number of colored men added to the payroll at the Navy Yard is negligible, when compared with the hundreds of men of other racial groups who have been employed because of the speeding up of the government's national defense program.

The District of Columbia, where the President spends most of his time, is perhaps, outside of the deep South, the most prejudiced city in the United States. There the government itself daily practises discrimination "because of race" in every government department and bureau.

In Georgia, where the winter White House is located, sufferers from the dread infantile paralysis are barred from the healing waters at Warm Springs, one of the President's pet projects.

But why go on? We have given enough illustrations to show that it is much easier for the President to espouse lofty principles in a statement than it is for him to take positive steps to help remedy the situation.

The trouble with the United States of America and its leaders is not that they do not know, but that they will not do what they know. That discrimination "because of race" against any group endangers "the fundamental rights of all" is known to every intelligent American official, from President Roosevelt down to the lowly sheriff in the rural districts of the South. The real difficulty comes when an effort is made to translate principles into reality. It is then we are reminded that "talk is cheap"—that it is easy to talk, but difficult to do.

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At the same time, however, both the Army and the Navy, through billboard, newspaper and radio advertising, are telling the public each day that these arms of the government need men.

There is discrimination "because of race" in practically every branch of the national government. In the first place, the photograph requirement of the United States Civil Service Commission operates to keep many colored men who do pass the various examinations from being appointed, and when they are appointed they face discrimination "because of race" in the matter of promotion, increase of salary, etc.

For instance, in the United States Post Office, colored men with long service records and ample qualifications are constantly given the "run-around" in the matter of salary increases and promotions, and are practically barred from certain types of positions in the Department.

In Philadelphia, the number of colored men added to the payroll at the Navy Yard is negligible, when compared with the hundreds of men of other racial groups who have been employed because of the speeding up of the government's national defense program.

The District of Columbia, where the President spends most of his time, is perhaps, outside of the deep South, the most prejudiced city in the United States. There the government itself daily practises discrimination "because of race" in every government department and bureau.

In Georgia, where the winter White House is located, sufferers from the dread infantile paralysis are barred from the healing waters at Warm Springs, one of the President's pet projects.

But why go on? We have given enough illustrations to show that it is much easier for the President to espouse lofty principles in a statement than it is for him to take positive steps to help remedy the situation.

The trouble with the United States of America and its leaders is not that they do not know, but that they will not do what they know. That discrimination "because of race" against any group endangers "the fundamental rights of all" is known to every intelligent American official, from President Roosevelt down to the lowly sheriff in the rural districts of the South. The real difficulty comes when an effort is made to translate principles into reality. It is then we are reminded that "talk is cheap"—that it is easy to talk, but difficult to do.

FDR SPEAKS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION — BUT DOES NOTHING ELSE ABOUT IT

An outstanding illustration of the truth of the adage, "easy to say difficult to do," was given by President Franklin D. Roosevelt last Sunday, when he sent the following statement to the Commitee of Catholics for Human Rights, which was observing its first anniversary in New York City:

"Freedom of conscience, as written into the Federal Constitution through the wisdom and foresight of the fathers, has been a guarantee of peace and happiness during all our life as a nation. Any selfish group which would discriminate against any of our fellow citizens because of race or religion would thereby endanger the fundamental rights of all.

"Only by common recognition of the principle that all men are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness can we attain the national unity which is essential to the maintenance of the democratic way of life and those cherished institutions which it fosters and encourages."

President Roosevelt has been in the White House for more than seven years. Before that he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy and also Governor of the great State of New York. During his entire public career he has been aware of the existence of groups which discriminate against "fellow citizens because of race," but outside of an occasional statement, he has done lit-

tle or nothing to remove the barriers set up by these selfish individuals and groups against their fellow citizens.

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Charges White House, Democratic Leaders, Exploit Segregation Issues

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

OCT 12 1940

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Democratic Congressmen backed by the White House, are making frantic efforts to create political capital out of the governmental segregation issue by publicizing "anti-discrimination hoaxes" in the form of meaningless amendments to bills passing through Congress, Francis E. Rivers, Director of the Colored Division of the Republican National Committee, charged this week.

"Following Wendell L. Willkie's frank stand on Negro problems, enunciated in his Chicago speech, the New Deal has been forced to defend the long list of racial segregation edicts it has issued in the last seven years," Rivers declared. "It's answer has been to manufacture legislative amendments which first admit that discrimination has been widespread under the New Deal dictatorship and then offer misleading and meaningless remedies to forestall criticism."

CITES DEVELOPMENT IN DEFENSE PROGRAM

Mr. Rivers cited recent developments in the defense program, in the use of photographs in Civil Service applications, and in recent appointments of Negroes to New Deal set-ups, as examples.

He made the following accusations against the New Deal:

"1. In a mysterious statement of White House origin, but not White House responsibility, it was stated recently that Negroes would comprise 36,000 troops in the draft and that they would be integrated into the air service. This action was taken at Washington only after Wendell Willkie attacked New Deal discrimination in his Chicago speech. It was taken after the lapse of seven years of New Deal discrimination.

NAVY, MARINES STILL EXCLUDE RACE

"2. Despite the statement made from the White House and in which the Negro was singled out as a group (thus admitting that discrimination had been the New Deal's policy heretofore,) the statement to date has had no obvious effects. Reserve captains are being called, but none of them are colored. The Marine Corps and Navy still bar Negroes. Negro troop divisions still stand by impatiently awaiting assignment to camps and other activity. The White House statement on Negroes in the armed forces was made for political purposes only.

N.A.A.C.P. Charges United States Justice Department Has Fought For Everything But Negro Rights

New York Age

New York N. Y.

OCT 26 1940

Since the establishment of its special Civil Liberties Division early in 1939, the Department of Justice has failed to reveal a single instance where this newly created unit has taken action in numerous cases where Negroes have been lynched, beaten, deprived of the right to vote, and hounded by the police according to a statement issued here Saturday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The statement charged that "the refusal of the United States Deparment of Justice to take any action whatsoever concerning the protection of the full citizenship rights of Negroes, as guaranteed by the Constitution and Federal laws, leaves no doubt in the minds of Negroes that they are unable to secure the same type of justice as other American citizens from the present Justice Department.

"The Department has been overzealous in fighting graft and corruption, trust-busting and in attacking other types of federal crimes, but it has studiously avoided cases involving the violation of the rights of Negroes protected by the Federal Constitution.

"The right of Negroes to register and vote in Federal elections is one of the rights protected by the Federal Constitution, yet the Department of Justice has refused to act to protect Negroes who have sought to exercise this right in Florida, South Carolina, and Tennessee, as recently as a month ago. The Department has also refused to act to protect the right of Negro jurymen from being beaten and excluded from jury service by force."

Cite Lynching

Citing the lynching last June of Elbert Williams, N.A.A.C.P. official, who hoped to lead a right-to-vote campaign among Negroes in Brownsville, Tennessee, as the most flagrant case brought before the Justice Department in many years, the statement quoted an association representative in Brownsville as saying:

"Members of the mob that lynched Elbert Williams can be seen in Brownsville each day going about their work as though hey had killed only a rabbit. Tip Hunter, leader of the mob, recently took office as sheriff of the county. The N.A.A.C.P. has successfully pulled the cover off the lamnable conditions in Brownsville, and we have also exposed the discriminating practices of the Department of Justice. If the F. B.I. men are offering an alibi that they are unable to locate the members of the mob, I am willing to lead them personally to each man named in the affidavits executed by Elisha and Thomas Davis."

Other cases cited in the statement which were brought to the attention of the Department of Justice included the following:

Refusal of registration officials in West Palm Beach, Florida, to permit Negroes to register and vote in either the Democratic or Republican primaries preliminary to the November elections;

Refusal of election officials to permit Negroes to register for the coming elections in Greenville, and Gaffney, South Carolina; the beating of Dr. George F. Porter, Negro juryman in Dallas, Texas, in 1938, and a similar case involving Lawrence, Sigmon, in Asheville, N. C., in 1939.

They Will Table Banning Civil Service Photographs Until After Election Day

OCT 19 1940

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—(ANP)—Passage of the amendment to the Ramspeck bill calling for the elimination of photographs and the substitution of fingerprints on civil service applications will await action until after the coming elections, it was reported by the conferees on the amendment and bill here Tuesday.

No photographers' lobby waited on the congressman, nor did any influence other than the stubbornness of a certain block of Southern congressmen, prevent passage of the bill.

It is reliably reported that Congressman Pearson from Tennessee declared he was head of a group of between 50 and 100 congressmen who stood "like the rock of Gibraltar" against the legislation eliminating photographs from the applications.

Further reports are to the effect that Congressman Jack Nichols of Oklahoma is the reputed leader of the cloakroom movement that prevented the passage of the bill.

Strong opposition arose and there was a debate as to which of two amendments would be passed. Only one would be accepted and members had their choice of one or two things—to vote for the elimination of the photographs or to vote for the apportionment of the appointees to the positions available. The latter would take care of many outlying areas whose quotas in civil service are below the figures to which they are entitled.

In the face of such arguments, certain congressmen, rather than face the consequences of an irate Negro electorate, declared they could not get a quorum to act on the measures when they came to the floor of the House, and therefore, postponed the actual vote on the elimination of fingerprints until they were well beyond the dangers of rebuff at the polls.

PASSES AMENDMENT TO BILLS NOW PENDING TO SUBSTITUTE FINGER-PRINTS FOR PICTURES

Edgar Brown Jubilant Over Victory in Upper House; Measure Now Goes To House for Action

OCT 11 1940

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Moved to action by the persistent efforts of several organizations, several senators have been constrained to add amendments to bills now pending which would bring civil service status to a large number of workers, in that they are seeking to abolish photographs from civil service applications and substituting finger prints instead.

Declaring that such an arrangement in the past has brought discrimination, Mr. Minton of Indiana said:

"We also know that Negroes, by way of illustration, are discriminated against and that older people are discriminated against, because their photographs reveal their race or their age, and that ought not to happen in the civil service."

At this point, Mr. Danaher of Connecticut injected a question:

"The senator said, 'We all know, as I understand him, and I think I heard him correctly. He said, 'As we all know, Negroes have been discriminated against.' Let me hasten to say for the Record that I do not know that Negroes have been discriminated against by the Civil Service commission. Does the senator from Indiana mean, as a statement of fact, that the Civil Service commission has discriminated against Negroes?"

Senator Minton modiled his statement which did not satisfy Mr. Danaher who persisted in questioning Minton.

Adopted Following Discussion

"I would like to know if the senator from Indiana actually charges on the senate floor that the Civil Service commission discriminated against Negroes as the result of seeing the pictures accompanying the applications or the examination papers?"

"No," replied Senator Minton, "I do not think the Civil Service commission has anything to do with it."

Mr. Minton's amendment read:

"That the Civil Service commission shall not require the submission with examination papers on examinations ordered or conducted by said commission the photograph of the applicant and identification shall be made by use of fingerprints or otherwise except by photograph."

The amendment was adopted after discussion.

Then, Senator Neely of West Virginia took the floor.

"Mr. President, in behalf of justice to the colored people, I move to amend the bill on page 12, in line 8, after the word 'position' by inserting the following: 'without regard to race, creed or color.'

"For the last hour, I have been conferring with constituents in the reception room, and was not aware of the fact that the section in question had been stricken from the bill. But there are remaining sections which should be amended in order to protect the colored race against the possibility of discrimination in the administration of the law. I did not discover the necessity for this amendment until a spokesman for the colored people directed my attention to the matter just before I entered the senate chamber.

The amendment follows:

"In carrying out the provision of this title, and the provisions of the Classification act of 1923, as amended, there shall be no discrimination against any person, or with respect to the position held by any person, on account of race, creed or color."

Amendment Offered

The same amendment had been offered in another resolution by Senator Mead of New York and Mr. Minton of Indiana. After a short debate, the amendment was agreed to.

OCT 11 1940

Edgar Brown, president of the United Government employes, issued a statement following the debate in which he said:

"The success of the four-year fight of the U. G. E. to eliminate pictures from Federal Civil Service examinations, which came in the way of an amendment to a bill on the floor of the U. S. senate, may be considered a major racial advance and genuine progres sof the colored citizen toward larger employment benefits and security in the biggest business in the world, the United States governmeent."

Continuing, Mr. Brown added: "I wish to say thanks especially to the Negro press, the National Alliance of Postal Employes and G. N. T. Gray, its militant welfare officer in Washington, who have all been unwavering in their devotion to this cause of justice for the Negro U. S. Civil Service applicant."

The amendments now have to go back to the house where conferences headed by Congressman Robert Ramspeck of Georgia and Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, will determine the full benefits to be derived from the amendments and whether or not they are to be adopted.

The present U. S. Civil Service law prohibits discrimination only in respect to religion and politics. The Neely-Hatch amendment will assure equal protection in the future against discrimination on account of race or color, which is all important to young colored workers seeking employment in the government service.

'SECRET QUOTAS' AIMED AT KEEPING NEGRO TEACHERS OFF WPA PROJECTS

Unemployed teachers are finding it hard to get on WPA now. The Government is spending much more for war and much less for education.

But if a teacher's skin happens to be black, it's twice as hard.

The Government makes a consistent practice of discriminating against professionals who are Negroes, according to William Levner, president of the WPA Teachers Union Local 453, an affiliate of the A. F. of L.

Laying full responsibility for the policy at the door of Colonel Brehon B. Somervell, New York WPA Administrator, Mr. Levner points out that secret quotas exist on all education projects limiting the hiring of colored workers to fill positions in the professional classifications.

A Negro teacher, however well qualified, can get a teaching job on WPA only if there is one open in Harlem. If there are no jobs there, he remains unemployed, or takes clerical, janitorial or laboring work and waits for the upward reclassification that never comes.

This discrimination by a government project against a whole group of those citizens it is supposed to serve, is not, of course, practiced openly. There are as many ruses, dodges and innocent-sounding excuses in use on WPA as there are poll tax laws and grandfather clauses in the South. In order to place Negro applicants for these jobs on their guard and to enable them to detect the chauvinistic purpose that lies behind, Mr. Levner listed a few of the most frequent and flagrant examples and asked that they be given wide publicity.

WILY TRICKS

One of the favorite tricks is to demand a notarized transcript of the applicant's college record. If he has studied in the South, as most Negroes have, it takes more than a week for the transcript to arrive. When it does come he is informed that the job has already been filled and that no other vacancies exist.

Negro colleges and universities rigidly fenced off and defined, and Negro teachers limited to these sections. In the Citizenship and Literacy Division of this project Negro applicants are inevitably asked whether they can speak Yiddish or Italian. If they cannot, they are rejected as unqualified—though the accepted educational theory is that it is preferable for teachers not to know the foreign language of their students. Needless to say, white teachers are seldom examined on any other language than English.

A corner of the camouflage covering the Administration's Jim Crow policies was lifted recently when a Negro girl, applying for a teaching job on the Remedial Reading Project in the Junior High Schools, was told quite bluntly by the supervisor that the project's Negro quota had been filled. The Teachers Union pressed the case and the supervisor was brought up on charges—but the charge, interestingly enough, was not carrying out a policy of discrimination, but committing the faux pas of revealing the existence of such a policy!

When it comes to appointing supervisors, the situation is worse still. The Nursery School Project, for instance, includes 12 schools with a supervisor for each school. But only two of these supervisors are Negroes, although the proportion of Negro to white teachers on this project is 45 to 16.

There is not a single Negro supervisor on the Excursion Division of the Field Activity Project, devoted to taking children to places of interest, although more than 40 per cent of the workers are Negroes. Among this 40 per cent are some of the finest teachers on the project, who are given the most responsible assignments and frequently asked to lead and instruct other teachers during training periods.

Until the Teachers Union put up a fight about it, Negro WPA teachers and their classes were rigidly excluded from most of the city museums. This was done to flatter the white chauvinism of their trustees, including J. P. Morgan, Benjamin Altman, the Van Rensselaers, etc. It was only after the union threatened to place picket lines around the offending museums that the situation improved.

In fact, Mr. Levner pointed out, the union has succeeded in stopping Negro discrimination in all cases that have been brought to its attention.

"There are still, however," he said, "hundreds of cases that we don't hear about—because they happen to workers who are not organized."

"When all the project workers, Negro and white, are organized to fight this as well as other grievances—then we can do a thorough job of fighting this vicious and un-American practice."

Harlem Teacher who is one of few fortunate enough to obtain WPA under discriminatory rules of the Administration.

Photo Ban Now Up to F. D. R.

New Civil Service Regulation Survives Conference Battle

WASHINGTON

Despite pressure from photographers, House and Senate conferees kept in the Ramspeck Bill, extending the classified Civil Service, the provision barring the use of photographs as a means of identification of applicants for Civil Service jobs.

Immediately after Senate adoption of the amendment on September 26, photographers descended upon the Capitol and began lobbying to have the provision, which substituted fingerprints for photographs, eliminated from the bill.

Fingerprinting Optional

The confereese, in session on Wednesday of last week, agreed to a rewriting of this amendment, which was inserted in the bill by Senator Sherman Minton (Dem., Ind.)

As rewritten, it abolishes the use of photographs. but leaves the use of fingerprints optional wit hthe Civil Service Commission. It reads as follows:

"And provided further, that the Civil Service Commission may require the submission of fingerprints of applicants for competitive or noncompetitive examinations ordered or conducted by the commission, but may not require the submission of a photograph of any applicant."

A telegram from Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, to the conferees, individually urged support of the amendment.

If a version was proposed which would give optional choice of fingerprints or photographs, the association suggested it would be better to tliminate the amendment entirely.

Conferees Named

The conferees were:

Senators James M. Mead, New York; William J. Bulow, South Dakota; Walter F. George, Georgia, Democrats, and Wallace H. White, Maine; Lynn J. Frazier, North Dakota, Republicans;

Representatives Robert Ramspeck, Georgia; Jennings Randolph, West Virginia; Frank Fries, Illinois, Democrats; Edith Nourse Rogers, Massachusetts, and Edward H. Rees, Kansas, Republicans.

House Kicks In

The House also receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate providing that, in putting th provisions of the Classification Act of 1923 into effect under the Ramspeck Bill, there should be no discrimination on account of race, creed, or color.

The statement of the House conferees said that the Hous receded from its disagreement on this amendment "because the Constitution of the United States provides that there shall be no such discrimination."

The Senate adopted the conference report on Thursday. The House was to act on it early this week.

Rivers Credits Willkie

Commenting from New York, Francis E. Rivers, director of the colored voters' division of the Republican National Committee, credited success of the amendment to pressure resulting from Wendell L. Willki's pledges for elimination of jim crow departments in the Federal Government.

"Our candidate so embarrassed the Democratic politicians during the progress of the bill through the House and Senate that they were forced to Listen," Mr. Rivers said, and added that the action "presaged what Willkie will accomplish for all citizens, regardless of race or creed, when elected."

Many Covered

Included in the lists of persons to be affected by this new blanket law are Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of the NYA, Dr. Frank Horne, of the Housing Authority, Joseph H. B. Evans of the NYA, Emmer Lancaster of the Department of Commerce, William A. Trent of the PWA and numerous CCC executives who serve as educational advisors and such.

In the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, there are som sixty or more messengers who would be included, and scores of NYA workers who hold supervisory jobs throughout the country.

Not included in this bill would be the WPA workers and officials, inasmuch as the WPA is considered a temporary organization. The same would hold true of the National Defense Commission.

Colored People Victims

By way of illustration, he told the Senate, that colored persons and older people "are discriminated against, because of their photographs reveal their race or their age, and that ought not to happen in the civil service."

Senator John A. Danaher, Republican ,of Connecticut, tried in vain to get Senator Minton to charge the Civil Service Commission with discrimination against colored people as a result of seeing photographs accompanying their applications or examination papers.

Exonerates Commission

Senator Minton replied that he did not think the Civil Service Commission had anything to do with it.

Inasmuch as photographs are required to be submitted at the time examinations are held, Senator Danaher contended, "It becomes perfectly apparent on the face of it that the reason for the amendment is that there has been an unfair discrimination under the so-called merit system. It means that there have been many instances of discrimination, and that heads of departments are quite well aware of the fact."

Danaher Persists

Since Senator Minton denied that the Civil Service had discriminated against anybody, Senator Danaher said: "If that be the fact, the amendment ought to be rejected, there being no ground for it, and no evidence established, either in the hearings or otherwise, that there is such discrimination."

Senator Minton replied that, "All I want to do is to make it more difficult to discriminate against anyone by reason of photographs being required."

No Vote Recorded

The amendment was agreed to without a record vote.

There was no debate on the Neely amendment. The amendment he proposed was prepared by the Senate drafting service at the request of Senator Carl A. Hatch, Democrat, of New Mexico.

Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, said he had intended to offer the Minton and Neely amendments as one amendment to the Ramspeck bill.

PASSAGE WOULD DEAL BIG BLOW TO JIM CROWISM

Present Law Prohibits Religion, Politics Discrimination Only

An amendment to H.R. 960 eliminating photographs from Federal Civil Service examination which was approved by the Senate, Thursday, September 26, was called a "major racial advance and genuine progress of colored citizens toward larger benefits in the biggest business in the world — the United States Government," by Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government Employees.

The U. G. E. has carried on a four-year fight to elimate the photograph system. Mr. Brown also singled out the Negro press and the National Alliance of Postal Employees of which G. N. T. Gray is its welfare officer in Washington for their aid in helping to remove this stigmatation of prospective Civil Service employees.

There remains yet the agreement of the House Conferees headed by Congressman Robert Ramspeck, Democrat of Georgia, chairman of the House Civil Service Committee, Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Republican member of the House of Representatives and ranking member of the House Civil Service Committee to this amendment adopted by the Senate to eliminate pictures from the U. S. Civil Service Examinations and the substitution of finger prints for identification purposes.

Needs F. D. R's Signature

The signature of President Roosevelt to H. R. 960 after the final conference report will make it a law of the United States hereafter.

An equally important amendment to the protection of colored citizens under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Civil Service Commission is this successful amendment introduced by Senator Matthew M. Neely (Dem.) West Virginia and drawn by the Civil Service leader in the Congress, Senator Carl A. Hatch (Dem.) New Mexico which stated:

"In carrying out the provisions of this title, and the provisions of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, there shall be no discrimination against any person, or with respect to the position held by any person on account of race, creed or color."

The present U. S. Civil Service law prohibits discrimination only in respect to religion and politics. The Neely-Hatch amendment will assure equal protection in the future against discrimination on account of race or color which is all important to colored persons seeking or holding positions under the U. S. Civil Service Commission, now over a million of such positions open to them in every respect.

Makes History

The amendment adopted by the Senate September 26, makes history to the cause of genuine merit in the U. S. Civil Service.

The amendment passed by the Senate eliminating pictures reads:

"That the Civil Service Commission shall not require the submission with examination papers on examinations ordered or conducted by said Commission, the photograph of the applicant and identification shall be made by use of finger prints, or otherwise except by photograph." It was introduced by Senator Sherman Minton (Dem.) of Indiana.

Republican Senators who supported the amendment included: Senators Lynn J. Frazier, North Dakota; W. W. Barbour, New Jersey; Wallace W. White, Maine; Charles L. McNary, Oregon.

Democratic Senators who supported the measure were: James A Meade, New York; Matthew M Neely, West Virginia; W. J. Bulow South Dakota; Carl A. Hatch, New Mexico; Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky.

Claim Inferior Air Training Given to Colored Students

Journal & Guide - Norfolk, Va.

OCT 19 1940

Course Of Little Value In Air Corps

Not Classified As Flying Cadets As Are Whites

By LOUIS B. LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Colored youths being given training at the Chicago School of Aeronautics at Glenview, Ill., which the War Department considers as meeting the requirements of the 1939 Army Expansion Act in that respect, are in a different category from that of white youths enrolled in accredited civilian aviation schools under the same program.

The colored youths are pursuing a civilian pilot training course under the Civil Aeronautics Authority. It is the same program that was launched a year ago throughout the schools and colleges of this country, except that students are pledged to use their training to defend their country, if they qualify, and the course is completed in a shorter time.

According to American Aviation, a magazine, this program has proved of negligible value in the development of military pilots.

This same program is being offered at Delaware State College for Colored, Howard University, Hampton Institute, Virginia State College, West Virginia State College, Tuskegee Institute, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, and Lincoln University (Mo.). There has been some difficulty in filling quotas at these institutions, especially last summer. Quotas at Howard, Virginia State, and Tuskegee Institute have been reduced from 20 to 10 each at the request of those institutions.

WHITES ARE CADETS

White youths undergoing training at accredited civilian schools under the Army Air Corps expansion program are enlisted as flying cadets. At the time of enlistment they are required to sign an agreement that upon successful completion of the prescribed course of training he shall accept a commission as second lieutenant Air Corps Reserve, and will serve such for a continuous period of three years on active duty, unless sooner released.

Upon completion of the course of training each flying cadet is commissioned as a second lieutenant, Air Corps Reserve, and upon completion of the three-year period of active duty each such second lieutenant is promoted to the grade of first lieutenant, Air Corps Reserve.

CADETS GET PAID

The base pay of a flying cadet is $75 a month. These cadets are also paid a money allowance of $1 a day for subsistence and while undergoing training are furnished quarters, medical care, and hospitalization. They are also issued uniforms, clothing and equipment at government expense. Colored flying trainees receive neither the pay and allowance nor the gratuities given to flying cadets.

Army flying cadets constitute the source from which the commissioned personnel for the Army Air Corps and Air Corps Reserve are procured.

The Air Corps expansion program requires the training of additional pilots, mechanics and other specialists. Training facilities of the Army are insufficient to meet this training problem and it was necessary to utilize the training facilities of 18 accredited civilian aviation schools for the training of military personnel. The Chicago School of Aeronautics was designated for the training of colored pilots.

This program contemplates that primary flying training will be given at civilian schools over a period of about three months for each student.

TRAINED IN TINY PLANES

The primary training of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, which colored youths are receiving to become the nucleus of an Army Air Corps unit, is in planes of not more than 75 horsepower and is considered of little value in actual flying of military aircraft.

Brigadier General Jacob E. Fickel, assistant chief of the Air Corps in charge of training and operations, testified before a House committee recently that the actual value of any boy taking the 35 to 50 hours given under the Civil Aeronautics Authority program in the light planes is equivalent probably to 2 to 5 hours in an Army plane.

Ban on Discrimination

NOV 16 1940

Discrimination in government appointments on the basis of color or race was specifically prohibited for the first time Wednesday when several changes were embodied in Civil Service rules by executive order.

The ban was written into the rules after conferees on Capitol Hill failed to agree about the provision which would substitute fingerprints for photographs to identify applicants for federal employment.

Previously Civil Service rules have prohibited discrimination against any who may seek to qualify by examination. But once upon the civil service register from which appointment is made, applicants have been subject to every trick of discrimination which the prejudiced appointing officers have been able to devise. Within the past months colored dieticians were denied employment at Walter Reed Hospital and at least one qualified clerical employee was passed over by the War Department because of her race.

The executive order which now prohibits such discriminatory practice will be widely acclaimed as a progressive step. But the mere presence of the rule upon the books is no guarantee that discrimination will not continue. The Civil Service Commission has claimed pursuance of a policy intended to guard against racial prejudice in appointments *as far as possible.*

Hundreds of colored civil service elegibles throughout the nation know from actual personal experience just how *far* that has been *possible* in their cases. The new rule does not contemplate the discretionary power of appointing officers which "as far as possible" implies. The ban is not a ban if it can be modified at the whim or will by any federal agent or agency.

Before another week has passed colored organizations throughout the country will be passing resolutions approving the new executive order. Such recognition is a natural reaction, but let it be made perfectly clear that colored Americans will not be satisfied short of rigid enforcement of the rule prohibiting racial discrimination.

If the American way of life were as truly democratic as eloquent speakers and able columnists infer, class legislation would be unnecessary. As long as the need exists and such legislation is enacted or such rules are written, absolute enforcement is mandatory.

Charge New Justice Dep't Failed To Protect Negro

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

OCT 23 1940

NEW YORK—(S N S) — Since the establishment of its special Civil Liberties division early in 1939, the Department of Justice has failed to reveal a single instance where this newly created unit has taken action in numerous cases where Negroes have been lynched, beaten, deprived of the right to vote, and hounded by the police according to a statement issued here by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

OCT 23 1940

The statement charged that "the refusal of the United States Department of Justice to take any action whatsoever concerning the protection of the full citizenship rights of Negroes as guaranteed by the Constitution and Federal laws, leaves no doubt in the minds of Negroes that they are unable to secure the same type of justice as other American citizens from the present Justice Department.

AVOID NEGRO CASES

"The Department has been over-

Everything And Everybody Helped But Black Man

zealous in fighting graft and corruption, trust-busting and in attacking other types of Federal Constitution.

"The right of Negroes to register and vote in Federal elections is one of the rights protected by the Federal Constitution, yet the Department of Justice has refused to act to protect Negroes who have sought to exercise this right in Florida South Carolina, and Tennessee, as recently as a month ago. The Department has also refused to act to protect the right of Negro jurymen from being beaten and excluded from jury service by force."

CITE WILLIAMS LYNCHING

Citing the lynching last June of Elbert Williams, NAACP officials, who helped to lead a right-to-vote campaign among Negroes in Brownville, Tennessee, as the most flagrant case brought before the Justice Department in many years, the statement quoted an association representative in Brownsville as saying: "'Members of the mob that lynched Elbert Williams can be seen in Brownsville each day going about their work as though they had killed only a rabbit.'"

Other cases cited in the statement which were brought to the Department of Justice included the following:

Refusal of registration officials to permit Negroes to register for the coming elections in Greenville and Gaffney, South Carolina, the beating of Dr. George F. Porter, Negro juryman in Dallas, Texas in 1938, and a similar case involving Lawrence Sigmon, in Asheville, North Carolina in 1939.

Death of Woman, Refused by Sydenham Ambulance Doctor, Causes Investigation

OCT 26 1940

The death of Mary McDonald, 50, in her 17 West 115th St. home last Friday less than five minutes after a Sydenham Hospital ambulance doctor had forced her to get up and walk around the room to prove she didn't need hospitalization stirred a storm in Harlem this week which has already reached down to the Commissioner of Hospitals' office.

Acting on the complaint of Dr. Cyril H. Dolly, prominent local medico and attending physician to the late Mrs. McDonald, Hospital Commissioner Rappleye has launched a thorough investigation of Sydenham Hospital treatment of Negroes.

Vigorously supporting Dr. Dolly's complaint, the Manhattan Central Medical Society, local professional organization of which he is secretary, has taken steps to support the demand for a "complete probe," according to Dr. Middleton, president of the body and Father Divine, of whose organization Mrs. McDonald was a member, is reported planning legal action also.

Attorney Allan Taub, white, of 175 Fifth Ave., said to have been retained by the evangelist to seek legal redress for the woman's relatives, admitted to the Amsterdam News Tuesday that he is interested in the matter, was unable, however, to offer further comment as yet.

Maurice Dubin, executive director of Sydenham, discussing the case with The Amsterdam News, insisted the institution could not be held accountable for the woman's death, declared that, despite Dr. Dolly's note, the ambulance doctor is allowed to use his own judgment in such cases.

"In all ambulance cases, the hospital has to rely on the judgment of the ambulance doctor," Dubin said, adding that this is the first such complaint he had received in his three years at Sydenham and citing the fact that 70 percent of the institution's free patients are Negroes, as proof that there is no discriminatory attitude.

Widespread indignation, set-

coming from numerous past reports of similar incidents reached the boiling point with disclosure of the McDonald case.

OCT 26 1940

According to Dr. Dolly, he visited the woman at her home last Tuesday, returned on Thursday to find her condition more serious and called for an ambulance, leaving a personal note to the ambulance doctor containing his diagnosis and an urgent recommendation for immediate hospitalization.

A call from the 115th St. address the next morning, Dr. Dolly said, revealed the patient to be still at home, two other

NOV 2 3 1940

SAN FRANCISCO—Paul Robeson, famous singer and actor, was one of eleven persons who filed a joint suit against a San Francisco restaurant on Saturday, charging racial discrimination, and asking $22,500 damages.

Five of the persons filing suit are white. They charged that Vanessi's Restaurant refused to serve them when they appeared for dinner on Tuesday night.

The restaurant management said that the place was filled when Mr. Robeson and his party arrived.

Others filing suit were John Pittman, foreign editor of the San Francisco People's World, Lawrence Brown, Mr. Robeson's accompanist, and Revels Cayton, a council official of the Maritime Union of the Pacific.

The other plaintiffs were:

Miss Clara Rockmore, who had appeared in concert in San Francisco with Mr. Robeson; Eugene Helmer, pianist; Merle Pittman, Mrs. Ethel Cayton, and Miss Louise Bransten, all white.

They charged in the suit that they were discriminated against because they were in the company of colored friends.

BEST EDITORIAL OF THE WEEK

NOV 1 1940

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

NOV 1 1940

Racial discrimination and segregation are the two vicious evils in the world today. The European conflagration is much the result of race hatred. The poor South where lives the ill-housed, ill-fed and ill-clothed presents indisputable evidence of the attempt of one race to keep another race down by saying with it.

Segregation is evil because it begets a false sense of pride in one race and inversely, creates an inferior notion toward another, the result of which causes racial schisms, conflict and oppression and operates against a real national solidarity between racial groups. It seperates ideas. It labels all men according to their race or color, however, good and places the complexion of their skin above their real merit. It manifests itself in thousands of different forms to curtail individual expression. It introduces grotesque actions of behavior and begets an assumed superiority and an artificial inferiority. It seduces character and personality and makes them the victim of mob psychology that expresses themselves in various forms of group hysteria and makes the individual will secondary to reason and intelligence. The good "christian" white folks who join lynching parties are unmistakable examples.

NOV 1 1940

Segregation places the color of a man's skin above his ability and training. It makes the criterion for righteousness, intellect and rank dependent upon the scarcity of pigmentation in one's skin. It creates an abnormal distribution of wealth. It originates queer and unusual forms of inequalities.

It is for these reasons that the Negro press and the NAACP and other forward looking organizations have so militantly fought every semblance of segregation. And for the same reason the colored race must fight it today as never before. Racial discrimination is now growing world-wide in scope. It is of a type hitherto unknown to our civilized age.

It is for this reason that the race is in need of strong virile and corageous leadership to curb the rising tide of racial oppression that is sweeping throughout the world.—Chicago Bee.

FHA Reverses Jim Crow Policy

AUG 31 1940

The Federal Housing Authority has ordered the removal of jim crow covenants from its "Outline of Protective Covenants", a guide which it has been issuing to private real estate development interests whose bank loans are insured by the FHA, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced Saturday.

Announcement of the action, which represents a complete reversal of the FHA's policy, was contained in a letter sent to the NAACP August 20 by Stewart McDonald, administrator of the government agency. It followed a long drawn out controversy between the NAACP and the FHA in which the association took the position that the agency was promoting segregation in private housing developments through its securing of bank loans to real estate interests. The covenant permited real estate interests to decide what race should occupy houses which they were building with the aid of government-secured bank loans.

Announcing the change in policy, Administrator McDonald said in his letter: "I am today ordering the restrictive covenant about which you protested removed from our 'Outilne of Protective Covenants."

FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE CODE NOW BARS RACE DISCRIMINATION

NOV 23 1940

WASHINGTON. — (ANP)—Racial discrimination in hiring federal civil service workers was banned Wednesday by an order from President Roosevelt. The new rule amended a section of the civil service rules which prohibits discrimination on political or religious grounds.

Roosevelt's order, representing the first general revision of civil service rules since 1938, was issued to bring employment policies in line with defense needs.

It also reduced from one year to six months the probation period for new employees, during which they are ineligible for transfer or promotion, and gave the civil service commission authority to enforce a bar against employment of persons advocating the overthrow of constitutional government by force.

COL. SOMERVELL HIT IN MOVE TO OUST WPA NEGROES

Five outstanding mass organizations, Negro and white, lashed out at Colonel Brehon Somervell in a brief recently issued, for rank discrimination against the Negro people in his latest move to merge the housekeeping projects which is the first step toward eliminating Negro workers from the WPA.

The five organizations are the Workers Alliance, the National Negro Congress, the International Labor Defense, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the International Workers Order, all valiant fighters against Jim-Crow and for the rights of oppressed minorities.

By this act, the labor-hating Colonel merged the Housekeeping Aides Project with the Housekeeping Service for Chronic Patients thereby placing the entire project formerly run by Negro workers under the complete control and domination of white supervisors, despite the fact that the Negro project had gained wide reputation for its excellent work.

Alexander F. Miller, Negro, City College Phi Betta Kappa, with years of experience in social work, had been manager of the Housekeeping Aides Project since its inception in 1934. George E. Hayes, Negro graduate of the University of Michigan, head of the operations unit and Robert J. Smith, Negro worker, and finance officer of the project have been replaced by white workers. All three heads have been given assistants jobs on a project which has 80 per cent Negro workers.

Both housekeeping projects employ a majority of Negro workers but the administration with its anti-Negro policy has merged the projects with the intention of removing competent Negro heads from leadership.

SUCCESS AT FIRST

The brief reports how the first project ever formed for Negro workers in the city was started in 1934 due to pressure from the Negro people who were hardest hit by the depression, and were the first to be fired and the last to be hired. The Brooklyn and New York Urban League sponsored the Housekeeping Aides Project. For two years, the project served the needs for which it had been created with great success. It gave work to Negroes and at the same time that it served the community at large by furnishing free home assistance in housework in the homes of the needy where housekeepers were incapacitated. With the advent of the WPA, the project was taken over under the Federal Works Progress Administration. Housekeeping Aides always had a Negro worker at its head and maintained Negro and white workers in supervisory and clerical categories.

In 1935, the Housekeeping Service for Chronic Patients was initiated, fashioned after the Housekeeping Aides. Set up for the same tasks, the main difference between the projects was the all white staff set up over the Negro workers.

The merger which the bourbon Colonel has succeeded in accomplishing this time, was attempted a few years ago but the indignation of the Negro community made it unfeasible. Though the merger is supposed to have taken place for the sake of "economy" and "administrative efficiency" no such thing will come to pass. A more democratic project has been swallowed up by a jim-crow set-up for a saving that is negligible. Many Negro workers have already lost their former status and face imminent wage slashes.

In conclusion, the brief states, "In view of the facts here set forth, we are at once convinced that the merger of the two housekeeping projects was neither affected for the sake of economy nor efficiency in administration. Had it been done for either of these reasons, certainly Negroes would have been left in charge of the new set-up, particularly since the Housekeeping Aides is the older project; the only one in the City that does not discriminate against the Negro people: and because Negroes first conceived the idea for such a project. In addition, the saving realized from this merger is negligible."

Calling the merger a treachery the brief further states that it is "the naked sword of Hitlerism in all its cursed ugliness, flaunted in the face of America. Such practices have no place in a democracy."

Taking a next step after the burning of the WPA murals, Somervell has set upon attacking the Negro people's right to work in democratic fashion. His own anti-labor, anti-Negro sentiments are moving him to destroy the projects which serve as a livelihood for workers, Negro and white.

The five organizations, sponsors of the brief called upon progressive people of all nationalities to write to the Colonel demanding that he restore the Housekeeping Aides project to its former status or that he place Negro supervisors at the head of the new set-up in order to guarantee employment of colored people. They further recommended that the Colonel be forced to meet a delegation of leaders from the various organizations to discuss discriminatory practices against Negroes on WPA.

Plan To Educate Negro Separately A Failure Says U. Of P. Professor

SEP 19 1940

Admitting that segregation was not the means of eradicating friction between the Negro and white races, Dr. Carl Kelsey, professor of sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, said Tuesday at a symposium of the university's bicentennial celebration that he, personally, knew "no final solution to the problem."

Other speakers at the meeting held in Houston Hall auditorium were Dr. Arthur C. Cole, Western Reserve University, and Dr. Louis Wirth, University of Chicago. Dr. Charles M. Schlesinger, Harvard University, presided.

Dr. Kelsey, speaking from the subject, "Can Minorities Be Tolerated in a Democracy?" conceded that the policy toward minorities in the United States had not been consistent and that the attempt to educate Negro lawyers and other Negro professional men for practice among Negroes, exclusively, had not been successful.

"Incidentally," he added, fakirs are not unknown among the white race. Of course, there are differences between white people and Negroes, but the two races have more than these differences in common; and that is what is important.

"In places where there is strict segregation, it is possible for an ambitious colored boy or girl to get ahead; and where the whites have attempted to educate Negroes for service among Negroes only, it has proven successful only when there is a large concentration of Negroes, but not when they are scattered. It is such break-downs as these that cause me to say that I know now final solution for this problem."

Candidly stating that "Negroes seem to form a so much larger part of the relief rolls only because of glaring discrimination," Dr. Wirth, who is professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, said that white people have "just recently discarded the stereotype that all Negroes are alike."

"Are all Germans in America Nazis, are all Philadelphians Democrats, or are all Negroes Republicans?" he asked.

Tomorrow (Friday) at 2.15 P.M., the university will hold a special convocation at Convention Hall when President Roosevelt will speak and be given an honorary degree. Saturday Governor Arthur H. James will address a similar session and be given an honorary degree, together with ex-President Herbert C. Hoover.

DISCRIMINATION ON WPA

SEP 21 1940

PROPONENTS OF THE NEW DEAL delight in pointing out the large number of white-collar jobs Negroes have been given under the relief and W. P .A., setup, but what they fail to mention is that these jobs reached their peak early in 1936 and since that time have been gradually dwindling. In New York, for instance, several such projects were started with the idea of having all-Negro personnels from the supervisor down.

The Negro Theatre, a part of the Federal Theatre project, was wiped out two years ago, allegedly because Communism was rife among many members. That most of the Communists were white, did not save the jobs of the hundreds of Negroes in the profession who had made the most distinctive contribution to the Federal Theatre in such plays as "Macbeth," "Haiti" etc.

Another project started for Negroes was the Housekeeping Aides Project started in 1934 with an all-Negro personnel. The project is now about 90 percent Negro with Alexander F. Miller as project manager, and which has a large white-collar staff supervising the work of colored maids and housekeepers in all five boroughs.

From what we consider a reliable source, The Age has been informed that plans are underway to combine this project with that known as the Housekeepnig Service for Chronic Patients, and to place the heads of this latter group in charge, superseding Mr. Miller and his staff, and this is being done despite the fact that the Housekeeping Aides, of which Mr. Miller is project manager, is the senior group. As a matter of fact, the Housekeeping Service for Chronic Patients Section was only started in 1936—two years after the first group was set up—to make a 1 month's survey.

Nevertheless, the project managed by whites will be placed over a senior Negro group, and many of the Negroes now in the white collar section of this project face the prospect of not only losing their seniority but also losing their jobs in the shakeup.

We urge our readers to write Col. Brehon Somerville, WPA administrator for New York, protesting this discrimination.

JOBS AND DISCRIMINATION

SEP 28 1940

Jobs, where Negro Americans are concerned, are daily becoming a more grievous problem. The refusal of a group of airplane builders using government funds to hire black men because they "were only hiring caucasians" drives the problem home with compelling force. We have got to think seriously about it.

No observing man or woman can travel in our country today from coast to coast without being stunned by the conditions of Negroes. In every city of any size the picture is the same—jobless men and youth hold down the corners of the jim-crow sections of our cities. Daily their number increases. They overcrowd into poolrooms and gambling joints.

The jim-crow sections are growing perceptibly more dilapidated and worn at the heel Those who live below the line that separates black Americans from white Americans are becoming more despondent and more demoralized. The weight of joblessness, of unsatisfied hunger, of unattended sickness, of unhealthy social activities, vice, gambling, prostitution is becoming too heavy. Life is decaying around us, under our very eyes. We must stop the decay.

The men and women who live in these hovels are brave men and women. They are talented men and women. Out of the midst of these black Americans have come the Paul Robesons and Marian Andersons, the William Stills and Nathaniel Detts, the Langston Hughes and the Richard Wrights.

These folk bear scars. Our own imperialistic policies of segregation have left deep scars upon those so fortunate as to escape the full brunt of our carefully nurtured racial hatred.

But what of those who are left behind? We support those who escape and take the road to artistic expression. They have a measure of freedom and express it. But we refuse to support those who escape and take the road to political freedom and economic freedom and express the needs and demands of the hour in terms of political struggle.

Only a most determined struggle against the conditions which surround us will bring the millions out of the shadows. The shadows deepen. There is no denying that fact. On the West coast the action of the plane manufacturer pushes black Americans deeper into despair. Only struggle will change the picture. It is a national picture.

Jobs are getting scarcer for Negroes. The fault lies with those who control the jobs. The controllers may be the government or private industry. But those who control the jobs are robbing a whole section of our country, black America, of its morale. This is a conscious process. The plane builders have shown this statement to be true. We are consciously being driven under.

Jobs must be fought for, not singly, not individually, but together. These facts, these terrible conditions, must be blazened from on high. The congress halls must re-echo our protests. We, as a people, have got to get together and also to get together with other people who feel the deadening weight of hunger and unemployment. There is a way out.

Col. Somervell Leads the 'Pogrom' Against Negroes

Daily Worker
New York N.Y.

Alliance Official Describes the Increasing Open Attacks by WPA Brass Hats Against Negroes On the Various Projects

By Ethel Rainford

(State Secretary, New York Workers Alliance)

What has existed for years as subtle discrimination against Negroes on the work program has brazenly emerged as an outright attack against all Negro WPA personnel. Colonel Brehon B. Somervell, local WPA administrator, recently "consolidated" the two local housekeeping projects whereby Negroes were removed from the head of the only local project that employed them in key positions.

OCT 25 1940

They were replaced by notorious reactionaries who operated a "lily-white" project. Today this move threatens the jobs of every Negro worker on WPA, since all other projects discriminate against them. Tomorrow it will be used against all WPA workers. And tomorrow it will be used against the whole people.

This high-handed trick has proved the righteous indignation of all democratic people to whose attention it has been brought. The Negro press had carried the story nationally. Local Negro newspapers are carrying the story the fourth consecutive week. Negro individuals and organizations—the NAACP, the National Negro Congress, the Urban League—and many others have protested strongly to the National and local WPA administrations and to the President of the United States.

Interacial organizations—the International Workers Order, the New York Conference on Inalienable Rights—and numerous others have also taken up the issue on a broad scale. Many trade unions, both CIO and AFL have vigorously protested against this, the most flagrant case of Negro discrimination in the history of local WPA.

FORM LETTER REPLIES

The local and National WPA administrations have sent out stereotyped replies to the letters of protest which they saw fit to answer. They state that no discrimination against Negroes was practised in the consolidation; that the selection of personnel for the new set-up was based on experience.

Although Colonel Somervell's administration states that experience was the determining factor in selecting personnel for the new set-up, in some instances, the Negroes had more experience than the whites who replaced them. The Negro project manager, B. A., Phi Beta Kappa was replaced by a white man with a high school education and one year of college at night. In addition, the Negro has had more experience administering this specific type of project than the white man who superseded him.

Another excuse given for the selection of personnel was that the new set-up with less than 1,400 workers assigned to it, requires a more "experienced" person at its head than the Negro project manager. Yet, with less experience than he now has, he headed the Housekeeping Aides project in 1938 when 2,100 workers were assigned to it. While serving in this capacity, his occupational ratings were "Excellent," the highest rating given by WPA. He received numerous letters of comemndation from the agencies Housekeeping Aides served, all of which attest to his ability and performance as a manager of a project that was larger than the new set-up.

Increasing numbers of progressive people are asking how it is that any arm of the Federal Government can behave in such undemocratic fashion, why the Federal Government refuses to intervene after it has been apprised of Somervell's behavior; is the national administration in favor of Somervell's pogroms against the Negro people?

Charge New Justice Dep't Failed To Protect Negro

EVERYTHING AND EVERY... EVERYTHING AND EVERY. BODY HELPED BUT BLACK MAN

NOV 3 1940

NEW YORK, (SNS)—Since the establishment of its special Civil Liberties division early in 1939, the Department of Justice has failed to reveal a single instance where this newly created unit has taken action in numerous cases where Negroes have been lynched, beaten, deprived of the right to vote, an hounded by the police according to a statement issued here by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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Fingerprints, Not Photographs, Needed

DEC 7 1940

NEW YORK—Although the Ramspeck Civil Service Bill was passed by Congress without the Minton amendment requiring that fingerprints be substituted for photographs, the Civil Service Commission will abolish the use of photographs as means of identification, it has been announced.

In a letter sent to Senator James Mead, of New York, a copy of which was sent to the NAACP, the Commissioners: H. B. Mitchell, Lucille Foster McMillin, and Arthur S. Flemming said:

"Photographs have been required by the commission solely for the purpose of preventing impersonation and fraud in examinations, and the commission is convinced that such impersonations and frauds can best be detected by the use of fingerprints."

Senator Mead led the fight in the Senate, to include the amendment to the Ramspeck bill, which would have outlawed the use of photographs.

Hail President's Ban on Civil Service Jim Crow

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
NOV 24 1940

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—The announcement made in Washington November 13 that the President has ordered that the rules governing civil service appointments be changed to prohibit discrimination on racial as well as religious and political grounds, was hailed as an important step forward by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The association, together with a number of organizations, has fought for this type of change in the civil service laws for a number of years.

T. V. Smith on Discrimination

NOV 3 1940

CONGRESSMAN T. V. SMITH hurled a challenge to democracy when he championed the cause of the American Negro before the House of Representatives in a recent speech favoring the exclusion of photographs as a means of identification for Federal Civil Service.

Chicago Bee

The Negro who is preparing to take a Civil Service position begins under the handican of his race. If there is any loophole, and there usually is, that might permit his application to be passed over in favor of a white applicant it is often done. The photograph is submitted to the members of the civil service board which decides whether the applicant is fitted for the position that he is seeking. For white applicants the photograph is used for the purpose of identification; for Negroes it may be used for the purposes of identification and discrimination. Therefore, to make it unnecessary to submit photographs as a means of identification would obviously constitute the primary step toward the elimination of racial discrimination in such appointments.

Congressman Smith asked the members of the House to do "the elemental justice of removing the initial opportunity for prejudice to do its dirty work . . ." He pointed out that anything short of such a step would be acting in a manner inconsistent with national unity.

Chicago, Ill.

In the presentation of the argument in favor of removing the requirement for photographs he used the case of Carl Sanburg's stagecoach driver who, when he saw that his coach was stalled, put his head out of the window and said: "First-class passengers, keep your seats; second-class passenger, get out and walk; third-class passegners, get out and shove." The Congressman asked:

> "Is this a nation of first-class, second-class, and third-class passengers? If it is, keep the photograph in to discriminate against women, to discriminate against Jews, to discriminate against Negroes, and to discriminate against anybody whose physiognomy you do not like. But I am under the impression that this is a nation in which we are all first-class citizens. I do not like the imputation of second and third-class citizens in a nation sworn to equal justice under law. If all are first-class citizens, then we shall vote this change to fingerprinting for the sake of plain, simple justice—justice in which Democrats and Republicans alike are interested."

Congressman Smith told House members that it has been good for the country that Negroes have responded to "overt and obvious discrimination with good humor." The inference, of course, was that the response could have justifiably been a natural reaction to injustice, segregation and discrimination.

NOV 3 1940

Thus, the philosopher and educator made one of the greatest speeches in the House of Representatives on behalf of the Negro that was delivered in the 76th session of Congress. His speech struck at the root of the evil of discriminatory practices in the Civil Service.

The ostensible purpose of the photograph in Civil Service appointments is for identification. To that extent it is used in the cases of white applicants. But it finds another use when Negro appointments are under consideration. T. V. Smith thus scored the Congressmen and told them that simple and elemental justice commands them to remove the object which might first be used to deny to American citizens their rights under the law.

Jim Crow Ruled Out By F.D.R.

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Negro Applicants Will be Given An Equal Chance

NOV 20 1940

WASHINGTON — (ANP) —Jubilation reigned among the proponents of the removal of discriminatory practices against Negroes in the civil service, when, on Tuesday, it was announced that the executive order, by President Roosevelt, had demanded changes in the rules which prohibit discrimination against Negroes.

NO PUSHING AROUND

In this new ruling, there will be no pushing around, given Negro applicants, if the provisions of the order are carried out. Many causes of this kinds of discrimination have been before the public in the past and if there is a possibility to rule them out of this order, the provisions of the Ramspeck bill, which calls for the elimination of photographs from civil service applications, and the substitution of fingerprints, will have been acocmplished to the satisfaction of the proponents of the bill.

At the same time, the government is adding a large number of investigators to its present staff and the commission is tightening up on its rules.

In the same general order from the White House, there was a provision which precluded the employing of communists and German-American Bund members from federal jobs.

SCAN FOREIGNERS

The employment of sympathizers with foreign governments is frowned upon and from this tme on, there will be a closer scrutiny of applicants than ever before.

At the same time, this order is indicative of the wish of the President, or his fear that congress will adjourn without passing the Ramspeck bill, for if the present congresss adjourns without acting on the bill, it will be dead until next year, when Congressman Ramspeck will have to start all over again in his effort to blanket into the civil service, the 200,000 persons his bill would effect.

In addition to the close inspection of applicant's character, there will be a closer cooperation between the army and navy intelligence bureaus, and the FBI, where all fingerprints of applicants will be cleared through the files of the FBI. The commission will not certify any eligible for a federal job if there's a least suspicion that he or she is a Communist or Bund member or even sympathetic toward such organizations.

CLERKS BLAMED

Just what the recreation of governmental bureaucrats will be toward the President's order to the commission remains to be seen. Throughout the entire governmental organization, and in the past, the civil service commission has denied all responsibility for the failure of Negroes to receive appointments after they were certified to positions. The appointments are in the hands of the appointment clerks in the various bureaus, and it is this group which finally passes on the appointment of the worker.

The proving of "racial discrimination" will be one of the most difficult tasks an appointee will face, in the event an appointee is not given proper consideration when called for a job.

This has been true in the WPA where officials admit that proving racial discrimination is practically impossible. Hiding behind the old ruse of "personality difficulties" it is impossible to commit drastic discrimination day after day. This term, arising out of the welter of new-fangled definitions in personnel management, has been a God-send to those who wish to eliminate persons they deem objectionable, and as "personality difficulty" covers a multitude of sins, there is no definite rebuttal to the argument.

Negroes throughout the country await the results of the presidental order, some with fingers crossed, believing that this is to be just another paper benefit, which looks and sounds good, but is as unworkable as some of the fine-sounding phrases which have been worked into other New Deal projects.

NEXT WEEK!

"We White Americans"

Welford Wilson, of San Francisco, has delved deep into the psychology of the prejudiced white man in his unusual story "We White Americans," which we publish next week. Not a single Negro character appears and yet the Negro is ever-present. We repeat, this story is most unusual.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
January 5, 1940

How To Start A New War

AN ORGANIZATION known as the Negro Federal Workers has adopted a resolution calling on President Roosevelt to appoint 50 negroes to Annapolis. This organization also asks that 5,000 negro seamen be enlisted and that one of the proposed new 45,000-ton battleships be named for a prominent negro.

President Roosevelt, being a big navy man as well as the foremost figure of our times to advocate legislation to do away with various racial lines, might well follow the advice of these negroes. Their suggestion follows the most typical Rooseveltian line. In event President Roosevelt followed the suggestion, however, he would have to take upon himself the responsibility of starting a new American civil war. Annapolis is not Southern; it is as much as California, Maine and South Dakota as it is of Maryland, but these states have assisted in making it a citadel of Jim Crowism to inspire even the envy of a Montgomery, Ala., or an Atlanta, Ga. Negroes have never been tolerated at Annapolis—and we surmise that these 50 midshipmen will not find the salt air to their liking.

Bishop Wright Stranded In Africa; Asks Help Of F.D.R.

AME Prelate and Family Desire To Attend Atlanta Meeting; Prejudice Hinders Ship Passage

Stranded in South Africa, Bishop R. R. Wright of the Roosevelt this week, asking the Chief Executive's help i Roosevelt this week, asking the Chief Executives help in getting passage for h party on an American-bound ship. for help.

In a cablegram to Mr Roosevelt the bishop said, "I want to get to America for the Bishops' Council February 15. America ships refuse me, claiming 'fully booked'. Consel here powerless. It's a shame that American citizens in time of war when all want American sympathy can not get passage home because of race prejudice even in American ships. Dr. and Mrs. A J. White, my wife, son and self appeal to you."

Bishop Wright in a special message to the Atlanta Daily World said he, Mrs. Wright, Richard R Wright, the third, and Dr. and Mrs A. J. White of Wilberforce Institute are stranded in South Africa.

He said he and his son hold return tickets over the Union Castl and Cunard Lines from Capetown to New York, but by instruction of the U. S. Government, American citizens are not permitted to use these tickets on ships of belligerents.

Bishop Wright added that they applied to the U. S.-South Africa Line and were informed that the company did not take colored passengers. The same was true of the Java-New York Line.

Twelve ships turned the bishop's party down, alleging one reason or another, it was learned.

'White Americans were given passage," Bishop Wright pointed out.

After waiting nearly three months, and tired of excuses, the bishop appealed to the President

The Bishops' Council convenes here in Atlanta next month at Big Bethel AME church.

Urge Wide Protest of Use of Word 'Darky'

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP) — Recognizing radio as a medium of tremendous force in shaping the public's mental reactions, Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, prominent physician here, this week deplored the use of the term "darky" songs and jokes on the radio.

Dr. Jackson, feeling strongly about the humiliating practice urged editors to stir the Negro radio public from their lethargy in regard to the matter.

The physician asks that protests be made by telephone and letter to broadcasting systems and radio stations whenever the term "darky" is heard over the air. A permanent exit of the word is sought in this new campaign.

Shun 'Prejudice, Roosevelt Urges

NEW YORK—(A N P)—In a letter to Dr. A. H. Compton, co-chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, endorsing the seventh annual observance of Brotherhood week, to be held here February 18-25, President Roosevelt uttered a call to Americans to rededicate themselves to the "principle that all men are brothers."

The central theme of the conference will be "The present Crisis in Human Relations."

The president's letter said:

"I note with interest that the seventh observance of Brotherhood week across the country, under the auspices of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, is set for the week of Washington's Birthday, Feb. 18-25, 1940.

"With gratitude to God for the liberties we enjoy and with a full measure of mutual respect for each other's faith, let us gather together in our churches, synagogues, schools, public halls and homes during this week to celebrate our brotherhood under God as citizens of our beloved land. Let us here resolve that in a time of world division and pain this nation shall be rededicated to the principles that all men are brothers; that religious prejudice and group intolerance may not here destroy that unity in freedom which is the strength of our national character."

Jim Crow Established In Eddie Cantor's $400.00 Contest By Legionaires

Previous Contests Included Negroes

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Negro participation in the annual oratorical contest of the American legion, the grand prize being a $4,000 scholarship offered by the comedian, Eddie Cantor, has the Negro American legion posts in this city united as one in demanding full participation for their high schools.

When the offer was first made Legion officials, those on the Americanization commission, went to the school board and asked permission for participation by students in Division 1 to 9. These are the white division of the school system. No mention was made of the Divisions 10 to 13 the colored sections.

Col. West A. Hamilton, colored member of the board, tried to hold the decision until he could investigate fully the details. However the board passed the request, voting 6 to 3, the negative votes coming from the three colored members of the board of education.

Later, when the colored legionaires learned of the perfidy of their white comrades they passed resolutions in their own posts condemning the action and asking that the executive committee of the legion withdraw the request until full participation in the contest were granted colored children of the local high schools.

Thursday night, former Commander J. Franklin Wilson, now judge advocates for the district, attended the executive committee meeting and pleaded the case for the colored high schools.

One of the members of the committee informed Mr. Wilson that he was only following the customs and precedents of the locality. To which Mr. Wilson responded that they were not following the customs, for in a previous contest of this kind Congressman Nicholas Longworth was one of the committee named by the "Evening Star," conducting the contest, to visit colored high schools to hear entrants.

Later, several of the colored children were heard in the final conducted in the sacred hall of the DAR, the famous Constitution hall, while the general proceedings were broadcast over the air.

"We are determined to stamp out this sort of practice wherever we can and whenever we can,' Mr. Wilson said, "and no year passes that the American legion posts in this city do not have to battle just such practices as these. But we will continue to fight until we win our point, and it looks as if we are."

Final decision has not been handed down on the contest and those allowed to participate. Three colored high school will enter the contest if the board of education rules for it.

Plea to F. D. Ends Ship Difficulties for Bishop

CAPETOWN, South Africa—(ANP)—Bishop R. R. Wright, who arrived in the States with his family and party, last week, after a three-month delay in securing passage from here, owes his return to unexplained intercession by President Roosevelt.

Bishop and Mrs. Wright, their son, R. R. Wright, 3rd., and Dr. and Mrs. A. J. White of Wilberforce Institute here, could not arrange passage on any vessel belonging to a European belligerent, due to the American Neutrality Law. Ships of two American lines denied them bookings because of their race, and ten others offered various flimsy excuses.

The Bishop, who was one of the leaders in the campaign for Roosevelt's re-election in 1936, cabled the President as follows:

> "I want to get to America for Bishops' Council February 15. American ships refuse me, claming 'fully booked.' Consul here powerless. It's a shame that American citizens in time of war, when all want American sympathy cannot get passage home because of race prejudice, even in American ships. Dr. and Mrs. White, my wife, son and self appeal to you."

Soon afterward he got first class ship accommodations from Capetown to New York.

N. A. A. C. P. FIGHTS DISCRIMINATION IN U. S. RESTAURANTS

WASHINGTON. — A conference arranged through the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P., was held here Thursday, February 22, at the office of John Carmody, director of the Federal Works Authority, to discuss longstanding complaints of discrimination against Negro citizens in restaurants and other public eating places located within the various government buildings here.

Those present at the conference were: Carmody, Dr. Herbert C. Marshall, president of the N.A.A.C.P. District of Columbia branch; Walter White, John Lowell, secretary of the branch and Dean William Hastie, chairman of the association's national legal committee. Two of Carmody's assistants were also present.

The conference was held shortly after the Comptroller General ruled that present contracts through which concessionaires operate restaurants and other public facilities within government buildings are void because bids were not asked before these contracts were signed. In the new contracts the N.A.A.C.P. wants a clause inserted prohibiting discrimination against any person by these concessionaires because of race, color or creed.

ASSAILS RACE PREJUDICE

Head of African Affairs Group Scores Anti-Negro Feeling

Discrimination against Negroes was denounced yesterday by Max Yergan, director of the International Committee on African Affairs, at the closing session of the New York School of Democracy at the Union Theological Seminary, Broadway and 122d Street.

"It is hardly possible for the Negroes to enjoy normal participation," he declared, "in available job life because of prejudice. The minority problem of the colored race shows how absent democracy still is in this country."

The status of aliens in a democracy was discussed by Judge Nathan B. Perlman of the Court of Special Sessions, who pointed out that of the 3,500,000 aliens in this country 40 per cent were over 50 years old.

Benjamin F. Wyland, pastor of the South Congregational Church in Brooklyn, also spoke. Mrs. G. Royal Whiting, associate director of the Council for Social Action, and the Rev. Donald W. Strickler presided.

U. S. TOURIST CAMP LOWERS RACIAL BAR

Negro Congress Wins Victory; Stops Discrimination

WASHINGTON.—A signal victory for Negro civil rights was registered by the National Negro Congress here this week when Congress officials announced that a long standing rule of the federal government prohibiting Negro tourists from securing accommodations at the government controlled Washington Tourist Camp had been abolished.

John P. Davis, national secretary of the National Negro Congress made this announcement after a conference last Saturday with Ebert K. Burlew, first assistant secretary of the interior.

The Washington tourist camp is operated by the Welfare and Recreational Association under a concession from the federal government. It is a modern camp with facilities for 500 tourists. For years —although supported by federal funds—officials of the federal government have refused to allow Negro tourists use of the camp.

Davis pointed out that the Washington Council of the National Negro Congress made an exhaustive study of federal recreational facilities from which Negroes were barred. It followed this up with repeated protests to the National Park Service of the interior department. Recently in a letter to the secretary of interior, congress officials threatened legal action if an immediate change was not made. The result was an executive order of Secretary Ickes opening the camp to all tourists regardless of race on the basis of first come first served

Vote for Bonds

Today is election day in Atlanta. Many candidates have, for weeks, been emphasizing those reasons which, they believe, should induce the voters to mark ballots in their favor. Many city offices are to be filled.

But, with all respect to each individual seeker after office, there is another issue before the voters of Atlanta which is of far greater importance to the future welfare—and safety—of the city than the selection of any individual for any office. Atlanta Constitution

That issue is bonds.

Today the people of Atlanta are asked to ratify, with their ballots, a proposed issue of $4,000,000. That each dollar of the issue is needed has been emphasized, again and again, by words and by pictures, in the news columns of The Constitution. Sept. 4, 1940

These bonds will not call for any increase in the city tax rate. Interest and amortization can easily be met out of current revenue.

Atlanta's rate of bonded indebtedness, per capita, is one of the lowest of any city in the nation. The credit of this municipality is excellent. It is there, to be used, undoubtedly, with that high credit rating, the bonds will be sold at an attractive premium.

The use to be made of the bond money is to be decided by the citizens. Each item in the proposed program is set out on the ballots, thus guaranteeing that the money will be spent as voted.

There are conditions in Atlanta schools that have, for years, been a disgrace and a reproach to the city. Every school day, when students enter the wooden portable buildings at Murphy Junior High, at Maddox Junior High, at Tech High and at Boys' High, they are placed in dread danger for their lives should fire start. The buildings are impossible to properly heat and the hallways are narrow traps which would undoubtedly become death horrors in event of panic from any cause. Part of the bond issue is proposed to replace these wooden shacks with decent, modern school buildings.

Grady hospital, the city hospital, is wretchedly overcrowded. It, too, is a fire trap and for years officials have lived in daily dread of what would happen should a fire start in some of those overcrowded wards, far from means of egress and filled with helpless sick or crippled patients.

Other bond needs are as pressing. They are all listed on your ballot.

The city, which is but the component of all the citizens, owes certain duties to the people who live here. Among those duties there are none more sacred than the duty of providing proper educational opportunities for the children, in safe and healthful surroundings.

Atlanta, to many of her children, is failing in that duty today. For, in the schools named above, the surroundings are neither healthful nor safe.

Another duty, scarcely less urgent, is that of providing hospitalization and proper medical and nursing care for those unfortunates who meet sickness or injury and who are financially unable of paying for the necessities that then become so vital.

When Grady hospital was first built it was a splendid institution for its time, amply large enough to meet the need. Additions have been made and improvements put in through the intervening years. But the growth of the city and the sense of greater civic responsibility have left the hospital far behind the present-day need.

The bonds proposed will go far toward making up the gap between what the hospital has, and what it should have to perform proper and essential services to the patients who knock upon its doors.

Some day, if these bonds fail of ratification today, Atlanta will read, with its morning meal, the story of a horror, in school or hospital, that will make every citizen hang his head in shame.

But the bonds must not, cannot fail. It is known, in advance, there will be but a scattered handful, if any, votes cast against them. The only danger is that there will be insufficient votes for them to provide the legal margin.

Under Georgia law a bond issue must be approved by two-thirds of those voting and by a majority of the registered vote of the city.

Atlanta's "Cantankerous" Negroes

We are carrying on our front page in this issue an editorial from THE ATLANTA DAILY WORLD, "The world's only Negro daily newspaper", explaining very clearly, with revealing facts, why all the Negro leaders and progressive organizations of the gate city are definitely opposed to a bond issue in their city. They are opposed to the bond issue because those who are promoting it have refused to promise the Negroes any just division of the proceeds of the issue. We are giving our best publicity to the editorial because it deals with a situation just about the same as one the Negroes in Savannah are presently to be faced with unless those who are encouraging the Bond Issue for improvement in educational facilities in Savannah in connection with the Junior College and other educational services are willing TO GIVE THE NEGROES OF OUR CITY SOME POSITIVE ASSURANCE OF SOME DEFINITE PROVISION BY WHICH THE CITY WILL SPEND THE AMOUNT ON NEGRO CHILDREN THAT IT IS SPENDING, OR PROPOSES TO SPEND, ON WHITE CHILDREN WHO ARE QUALIFIED TO PROFIT BY. Let us hope that in Savannah, which has a reputation superior to Atlanta's for fair play, the Negroes will not be forced to get *"cantankerous" to obtain elemental justice in public education.

A word used by Atlanta's Superintendent of Education to describe a report on the deplorable condition of Atlanta's Negro schools.

NEGROES BEAT $6,000,000 BOND ISSUE WHEN BENEFITS ARE DENIED

SEP 14 1940

ATLANTA—Because the City Council of Atlanta sought to raise millions of dollars to improve the local fire department, public school and hospital facilities, while cutting benefits to Negro citizens down to one-eighteenth of the total, more than 2,000 registered Negro voters, under the leadership of the local branch of the NAACP, defeated the $6,000,000 bond issue at the polls here September 4.

The $1,800,000 school bond, of which $100,000 was to be allocated to Negro schools, all of which are being run in double sessions, was defeated by approximately 896 votes. The $2,000,000 for hospitalization and $2,000,000 for the fire department, were defeated by approximately 300 and 500 votes, respectively.

According to T. M. Alexander, president of the local NAACP branch, Negro citizens presented to the City office a clear picture of the needs of their people in schools, hospitals, and the fire department, and yet out of the $1,800,000 allocated for schools, which was to be matched by the Government 3 to 1. a paltry $100,000 was set aside for Negro schools.

Let us take no chances, any one of us. Let us get out and vote, today, for bonds.

Lest we are forced to say, on some future day of sorrow, those pitiful and futile words.

"It might have been!"

Atlantans Defeat Bond Issue Which Ignored Negroes' Needs

SEP 13 1940

ATLANTA, Ga.—Because the city council of Atlanta sought to raise millions of dollars to improve the local fire department, public school and hospital facilities, while cutting benefits to Negro citizens down to one-eighteenth of the total, more than 2,000 registered Negro voters, under the leadership of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, defeated the $6,000,000 bond issue at the polls here September 4.

The $1,800,000 school bond, of which $100,000 was to be allocated to Negro schools, all of which are being run in double sessions, was defeated by approximately 896 votes. The $2,000,000 for hospitaliziation and $2,000,000 for the fire department, were defeated by approximately 300 and 500 votes respectively.

According to T. M. Alexander, president of the local N. A. A. C. P. branch, Negro citizens presented to the city office a clear picture of the needs of their people in schools, hospitals, and the fire department, and yet out of the $1,800,000 allocated for schools, which was to be matched by the government 3 to 1, a paltry $100,000 was set aside for Negro schools.

Atlanta Negroes Help Defeat Bonds

SEP 15 1940

As we predicted in our front page editorial last week, the Negroes of Atlanta played an important part in defeating the Bond issue which was planned to raise funds with which to improve the schools of Atlanta with scant attention to the Negro schools. Out of slightly over one and a half million dollars for improvements the Negroes were scheduled to receive about $100,000.00 or about one eighteenth of the amount to be spent was to go to about one third of the population.

It is quite likely that before another attempt is made to float a bond issue in "The Gate City" some attention will be given to at least promising the Negroes something like a just part of the funds to be realized from the passing of such an issue.

The white and colored people here in Savannah have the opportunity to learn much from this incident of our contemporary civilization here in the South. We Negroes here in Chatham County need to take to heart the lesson that unless we are registered voters we are likely to suffer from some such undemocratic procedure as that planned in Atlanta. The white people can learn from the same event that if they expect Negroes to vote for bonds, in other words to increase taxes upon themselves they must first be shown that they are to reap some direct advantages from this increased taxation.

The Journal claims no particular credit for the fact that the proposed bond issue here in Savannah was laid to rest but we did call attention to the fact that it was a proposition potentially unjust as was the Atlanta plan.

Atlanta Negroes Defeat Bond Issue

SEP 13 1940

Atlanta, Ga. — Because the City Council of Atlanta sought to raise millions of dollars to improve the local fire department, public school and hospital facilities, while cutting benefits to Negro citizens down to one-eighteenth of the total, more than 2,000 registered Negro voters, under the leadership of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, defeated the $6,000,000 bond issue at the polls here September 4.

The $1,800,000 school bond, of which $100,000 was to be allocated to Negro schools, all of which are being run in double sessions, was defeated by approximately 896 votes.

According to T. M. Alexander, president of the local NAACP branch, Negro citizens presented to the City office a clear picture of the needs of their people in schools, hospitals, and the fire department, and yet out of the $1,800,000 allocated for schools, which was to be matched by the Government 3 to 1, a paltry $100,000 was set aside for Negro schools.

Negroes In Atlanta Defeat $6,000,000 School Bond Issue

SEP 14 1940

ATLANTA, Ga.—Because the City Council of Atlanta sought to raise millions of dollars to improve the local fire department, public school and hospital facilities, while cutting benefits to Negro citizens down to one-eighteenth of the total, more than 2,000 registered Negro voters, under the leadership of the local branch of the National ssociation for the Advancement of Colored People, defeated the $6,000,000 bond issue at the polls here September 4.

The $1,800,000 school bond, of which $100,000 was to be allocated to Negro schools, all of which are being run in double sessions, was defeated by approximately 896 votes. The $2,000,000 for hospitalization and $2,000,000 for the fire department, were defeated by approximately 300 and 500 votes respectively.

According to T. M. Alexander, president of the local NAACP branch, Negro citizens presented to the city office a clear picture of the needs of their people in schools, hospitals, and the fire department, and yet out of the $1,800,000 allocated for schools, which was to be matched by the government 3 to 1, a paltry $100,000 was set aside for Negro schools.

ATLANTA VOTES OUT 6 MILLION BOND ISSUE

SEP 22 1940

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 19—Because the City Council of Atlanta sought to raise millions of dollars to improve the local fire department, public school and hospital facilities, while cutting benefits to Negro citizens down to one-eighteenth of the total, more than 2,000 registered Negro voters, under the leadership of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, defeated the $6,000,000 bond issue at the polls here September 4.

The $1,800,000 school bond, of which $100,000 was to be allocated to Negro schools, all of which are being run in double sessions, was defeated by approximately 896 votes. The $2,000,000 for hospitalization and $2,000,000 for the fire department, were defeated by approximately 300 and 500 votes respectively.

According to T. M. Alexander, president of the local NAACP branch, Negro citizens presented to the city office a clear picture of the needs of their people in schools, hospitals, and the fire department, and yet out of the $1,800,000 allocated for schools, which was to be matched by the Government 3 to 1, a paltry $100,000 was set aside for Negro schools.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
October 18, 1940

Taxi Segregation Ruling Is Affirmed

The Georgia Supreme Court has refused to enjoin enforcement of the Atlanta city ordinance requiring the segregation of races in taxicabs.

William Bunn, Arthur Anderson and J. B. Johnson, who said they were Negro citizens of Atlanta engaged in the taxicab business, sought to prevent enforcement of that section of the city ordinance regulating taxicabs that requires marking on each side of a taxi to show whether it is for white or Negro passengers.

The petitioners claimed that the requirement that they serve one race to the exclusion of another deprived them of clientele and caused them a financial loss, in violation of both Federal and State Constitutions.

The Supreme Court affirmed the ruling of Judge Paul S. Etheridge, of the Fulton Superior Court, in the case, with the brief remark that a court of equity will not intervene to prevent a criminal prosecution.

The Supreme Court made a similar ruling in an injunction case brought by John W. Ray against the city of Dalton to prevent the enforcement of a Dalton ordinance regulating beauty parlors.

DISCRIMINATION - 1940

A Cheap Piece Of Meanness

BENT upon showing Atlanta's teeth of discrimination and jim crowism it was left for a white employee at the terminal station to interrupt Miss Marion Anderson and her white guests as they attempted to enter the main entrance of the waiting room last Sunday. Despite the fact that said employee was told that he was interrupting the famous singer, Miss Marion Anderson, he nevertheless persisted that she was colored and would have to go around to the side entrance at Mitchell street. While her white companions chose to share the insult with Miss Anderson it was nevertheless embarrassing, insulting and in spite of the singers superb qualities and international renown it smacked of inferiority. This was of course in keeping with the jim crow practices that have dwarfed the south and bled it white. While others are laboring in season and out to spread the doctrine of goodwill, better housing and general living conditions, we have certain customs and regulations undermining the every effort of advertising our great city.

Miss Anderson had just completed an engagement in Atlanta climaxing a great week of musical festivals. The spirit of goodwill and brotherly love had hovered over the city and the week had come to a brilliant close, for one of the leading artists to be humiliated and insulted.

Let us grant that we have jim crow laws in the south and that in addition to this the employee acted in accordance with his instructions as relates to colored people as a whole. In this there is exposed the grave ambiguity in the whole procedure of jim crow laws. The question is raised as to how the Negro can be accepted as an artist, his creations and renditions taken and enjoyed while rejecting him as an individual. The daily newspapers in addition to the large white audience went on record as accepting the artistic creations and renditions of Miss Anderson, but there was in vogue at the same time and place certain jim crow regulations rejecting her as Marian Anderson the person.

The incident will hurt Atlanta. It leaves a bad taste in the mouth of the insulted and such a practice might in time result in people of talent and big conventions that wish to take no chances at insults, steering clear of those sections where there is liable to be insults and and discriminations.

If this is not necessary in other parts of the country, it is wholly unnecessary in Atlanta. Atlanta is a coming center. It is a great college area, of civic and cultural developments and deserving of the entertainment of great personages and convocations. But as long as Ephriam is joined to his idol of race prejudice, discrimination and jim crowism our great city will continue to feel the stranglehold hanging it as high as Haman in spite of the glowing opportunities crying out for a chance at development and general improvement.

GEORGIA

"Discrimination" Against White Men Receives Stout Protest From Dixie Member

Congressman Launches His Protests Before House Civil Service Committee

First Case of Its Kind Makes History

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—The strange spectacle of a Southern congressman protesting against discrimination against white men was revealed in a hearing at the Wednsday session of the house civil service committee when Congressman Ramspeck declared that the 187 white mail carriers of his district in Atlanta were not permitted to join the National Letter Carriers Association, thereby not entitled to benefits asked for by members of the post office service.

Also appearing before the committee was G. N. Gray of the National Alliance of Postal Employes who made a strong appeal for the workers in the mail service. Mr. Gray said in part:

"I have heard Chairman Ramspeck on several occasions pay deserved tribute to the workings of civil service as exemplified in the post office department. After 30 years in the postal service, I feel that it is not only civil service at its best, but it comes nearer than anything else I know of, to being democracy at its best. At that it has not reached the millenium for the members of my organization."

All members of the postal alliance are Negroes and Mr. Gray was seeking to have adjustments made which would benefit them as well as white workers.

"It must be admitted that it it hard to put one's finger on political or religious discrimination, and it would be equally hard to finger racial discrimination, so I am at a loss to understand why racial discrimination should be denied benefit of mention in the rules under which the civil service operates.

"There is no cause for racial complaint as such, in the postal service. There is no need for racial discrimination i nthat service. This committee and others have heard complaints about unfair ratings, most of which stem from prejudiced officials in immediate supervisory charge of the employes."

In appealing for the establishment of an appeal board to determine these causes, Mr. Gray pointed out how individual cases may arise to cause unjust treatment of Negroes in certain sections.

"Personally," said Mr. Gray, "I had rather take chances for my constituents with the higher officials in the post office department in whom the milk of human kindness is still present, than with a referee of unlimited powers or a board or court comparable to one of our highest courts in dignity and distance from the worker farthest down."

Rev. Adam C. Powell Scores Discrimination Against Negroes At Warm Springs, Proposes Establishing Paralysis Center In Harlem

SEP 21 1940

Bitterly flaying the rigid discrimination practiced against Negro sufferers of infantile paralysis by the Warm Springs Foundation in Georgia, the Rev. Adam C. Powell, jr., militant pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, this week urged the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis to establish a center in Harlem for the treatment of Negro patients.

At the same time the minister, who is chairman of the Greater New York Coordinating Committee for Employment, offered the National Foundation a site for the proposed Harlem center. A 10,000 square foot basement bath on St. Nicholas avenue which will be leased to the infantile paralysis group at a nominal rental of $1 a year, if the plan for the treatment of Negro sufferers is accepted.

Rev. Powell's campaign for the creation of a Harlem infantile paralysis center was revealed in a letter to Keith Morgan, chairman of the National Foundation which maintains offices at 50 East 42nd street.

The letter made public by the civic leader this week, revealed that Rev. Powell and the Coordinating Committee had been working on the plan for several months. At that time, the minister had declined an invitation to serve on the Church Council organized by the National Foundation to assist in the celebration of the President's Birthday as a means of raising money for the infantile paralysis crusade.

Cites Discrimination

Rev. Powell cited "rigid discrimination being practiced against crippled Negro children and sufferers at the Warm Springs Foundation" as the reason for declining the offer, and informed Mr. Morgan at that time, "If your organization has arrived at any practical plan to include the Negro victims of infantile paralysis, I shall be only too glad to serve."

When the National Foundation failed to offer such a plan, the minister revealed in his letter, the Coordinating Committee and members of Abyssinian Baptist Church began to work on a project for the establishment of an infantile paralysis center here.

SEP 21 1940

"Cognizant of the fact that high rentals in Harlem might prove an obstacle to the establishment of such a center," Rev. Powell wrote Mr. Morgan, "the committee has worked tirelessly among the civic and socially-minded property owners in the community in an effort to meet this possible objection.

"And finally, we are able to report that through the cooperation of a reputable realty firm we will be able to offer the Foundation a suitable site and facilities for such a center at the nominal rental of $1 a year.

"The site, a spacious basement bath at 21-41 Lenox avenue, has been offered by the Lewis Realty Company, 8 East 41st street, through the cooperation of Mr. Louis Adler of that firm.

Property Available

"Mr. Adler is willing to give the Foundation a ten year lease on the property at the $1 annual rental and to turn over its complete facilities to your organization. These facilities include 10,000 square feet of space, two swimming pools (one of which is the largest indoor pool in Manhattan) and two artisian wells located on the property.

"The baths, which occupy a full block between 111th and 112th streets on Lenox and St. Nicholas avenues, are also equipped with an engine room, tanks, several large massage rooms, dressing rooms, wash slabs, toilets, two elevators and several entrances.

"The site has been examined by the medical division of our committee and pronounced ideal for a center for the treatment of infantile paralysis."

SEP 21 1940

In discussing his offer to the National Foundation, Rev. Powell pointed out that Negroes had been participating in the President's birthday balls for several years as a means of raising funds to combat infantile paralysis. Despite this participation and other contributions to the Foundations, he said they had been discriminated against at the Warm Springs Foundation.

"A recent investigation this month has shown that of more than 100 patients now being treated at Warm Springs, only one Negro sufferer is included," the minister said.

"And this one patient, a serious case, is being treated and housed in a small basement room This is the only place provided at Warm Springs for Negro patients."

The creation of an infantile paralysis center in Harlem, he said, would provide facilities not only for Negro sufferers in the community but for similarly afflicted patients in most of the Northern States.

The letter requested a conference with Mr. Morgan to discuss the project.

Ask Showdown after Expose of Warm Springs

SEP 21 1940

NEW YORK. — Calling attention to discriminatoey practices at Warm Springs Foundation in Georgia, exposed through an investigation by an AFRO reporter, the Rev. Adam C. Powell, Jr., this week urged the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis to establish a center in Harlem for treatment of colored patients.

According to this investigation, Dr. Powell said, only one patient out of the 100 being treated at Warm Springs is colored, and he is housed and treated in a small basement room, the only place where colored patients are accepted.

Offers Site

The Rev. Mr. Powell, militant pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church and chairman of the Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment, offered the National Foundation a site for the proposed Harlem center.

The site in question, a 10,000-square-foot basement bath at 21-41 St. Nicholas Avenue, will be leased to the infantile paralysis group at a nominal rental of $1 a year, if the plan for the treatment of colored sufferers is accepted.

The minister's campaign for the creation of a Haslem infantile paralysis center was revealed in a letter to Keith Morgan, chairman of the National Foundation, which maintains offices at 50 E. Forty-second Street.

Declined Council Post

The letter, made public by the civic leader this week, revealed that the Rev. Mr. Powell and the Co-ordinating Committee had been working on the plan for several months.

SEP 21 1940

Earlier, the minister had declined an invitation to serve on the church council organized by the foundation to assist in the celebration of the President's birthday as a means of raising money for the infantile paralysis crusade.

Dr. Powell cited "rigid discrimination" being practiced against sufferers at the Warm Springs Foundation as the reason for declining the offer, and informed Mr. Morgan that "If your organization has arrived at any practical plan to include the colored victims of infantile paralysis, I shall be only too glad to serve."

No Plan Forthcoming

When the foundation failed to offer such a plan, the minister revealed in his letter, the Coordinating Committee and members of Abyssinian Baptist Church began to work on a project for the establishment of a center here.

"Cognizant of the fact that high rentals in Harlem might prove an obstacle to the establishment of such a center," Dr. Powell wrote Mr. Morgan, "the committee has worked tirelessly among the civic- and socially-minded property owners in the community in an effort to meet this possible objection."

Facilities Described

He said the realty concern con- on hoar mead moad meaf oa trolling the building would give the foundation a ten-year lease on the property at the $1 annual rental, and turn over its complete facilities, including 10,000 square feet of space, two swimming pools (one of which is the largest indoor pool in Manhattan) and two artisan wells located on the property.

"The Batns," Dr. Powell continued, "which will occupy a full block between 111th and 112th Streets on Lenox and St. Nicholas Avenues, are also equipped with an engine room, tanks, several large massage rooms, dressing rooms, wash slabs, toilets, two elevators and several entrances.

"The site has been examined by the medical division of our committee and pronounced ideal for a center for the treatment of infantile paralysis."

Contributions Ignored

In discussing his offer to the National Foundation, Dr. Powell pointed out that colored citizens had been participating in the President's birthday balls for several years as a means of raising funds to combat infantile paralysis.

Despite this participation and other contributions to the foundation, he said, they had been discriminated against at the Warm Springs Foundation.

The creation of an infantile paralysis center in Harlem, he said, would provide facilities not only for colored sufferers in the community, but for similarly afflicted patients in most of the Northern States.

The letter requested a conference with Mr. Morgan to discuss the project.

EDUCATION- 1940
COLLEGES

GEORGIA

A Crafts Class in Fort Valley's People's College

Feeling a responsibility to its community as well as to its students, a People's college has been organized for adults by the Fort Valley State college. Classes taught include women's crafts, reading, writing, arithmetic, home nursing, masonry, brick masonry, blue print reading, business arithmetic, and a variety of other subjects. A large community chorus under the direction of E. Rogie Clark, of the college, has been organized as a part of the People's college.

In the picture above a group of Fort Valley women members of the Fort Valley People's college are engaged in beautiful handcraft work. They are, left to right, Mrs. Bessie Stamps, Mrs. Isabelle Flourney, Mrs. Lincoln Dantley, Mrs. H. J. Walden, instructor, Mrs. Alice Myles, Mrs. G. Fluellen, and Mrs. Nina Smith. — ANP Photo.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
March 2, 1940

Regents Re-elect Heads Of Three Negro Colleges

Presidents of three Negro colleges were re-elected Friday by Georgia's Board of Regents. They are B. F. Hubert, Georgia State College, Savannah; H. M. Bond, Fort Valley State College, and J. W. Holley, Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, Albany. Their new terms extend to September, 1941.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
April 11, 1940

Spelman To Note 59th Anniversary

The fifty-ninth anniversary of the founding of Spelman College will be observed today in the basement of the Friendship Baptist church, as students and faculty members, joined by hundreds of alumnae, participate in the Founders' Day program.

The observance will be climaxed at 3 o'clock this afternoon when Dr. Charles Lyon Seasholes, pastor of the First Baptist church of Dayton, Ohio, describes the history of the institution.

The program also includes an academic procession, the unveiling of portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Spelman, in the lobby of the Sisters' chapel; music by the school's glee club and orchestra and an exhibition by the physical education department.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
April 1, 1940

Spelman to Pay Tribute To Revered Founders

Spelman College will turn aside from its routine on Thursday, April 11, to honor the memories of Miss Sophie B. Packard and Miss Harriet E. Giles, two New England women who in 1881 laid the groundwork for this great Atlanta college for Negro women. Events of the fifty-ninth Founders' Day program will include the music department's annual spring concert Wednesday evening, April 10, and formal exercises in Sisters Chapel on the afternoon of April 11, when the Rev. Charles Lyon Seasholes, of Dayton, Ohio, will deliver the principal address.

Mortgage Burned At Paine College

A dramatic moment during the annual Founder's Day exercises held Feb. 14 at Paine College is pictured here when school officials prepared to burn a mortgage note, representing an old debt. In the picture l to r are Dr. C. C. Jarrell, pastor St. John Methodist; Mrs. J. W. Downs, secretary home missions, Woman's Missionary Council, Methodist church; the Rev. J. D. Hudson, pastor Trinity CME church; and President E. C. Peters of Paine. All are members of Paine's board of trustees. The mortgage in the hands of Mrs. Downs represents the last installment on an indebtedness of $40,000 incurred during a previous administration.

Atlanta Ga Journal
April 25, 1940

$10,000 Raised for Morehouse College

More than $10,000 for Morehouse College was announced Wednesday as having been raised among students, faculty, alumni and friends of this African Methodist institution as it observed the fifty-sixth anniversary of its founding.

Some $1,122 was raised through efforts of students and campus organizations, it was announced Tuesday.

Authorize Westside Location

Construction To Start Soon; Expect Occupancy In '41

Plans for construction of a $650,000 Clark University plant on Atlanta's westside were authorized and approved by trustees of the institution in annual meeting, it was announced by President M. S. Davage Friday.

President Davage said work will be started within the next few weeks by an Atlanta contracting firm. Atlanta and New York architects are putting the finishing touches on the plans. Occupancy is expected September, 1941.

The new Clark plant will be located adjacent to the new Atlanta University and will be one more affiliate in the group of institutions comprising the university and making the Gate City the greatest center of education for the race in the world.

The plant will occupy a lot bounded by Chestnut, Greensferry, Lawshee and Fair streets and is to consist of administration building, dormitories, dining hall and social center.

EVERETT HEADS BOARD

The following officers were elected by the Clark University board: Colonel William M. Everett, chairman; Dr. D. H. Stanton and Dr. Goodrich C. White, vice-chairmen. The Rev. N. J. Crolley, secretary; Dr. M. S. Davage, treasurer; Alva G. Maxwell, building fund treasurer, and the Rev. N. C. McPherson, member of the board.

When completed Clark's new plant and features will be worth in excess of $1,250,000, according to Dr. Davage, who says that amount is already in the hands of the trustee board for that purpose. The General Education Board granted Clark funds enabling it to build and move from South Atlanta to Atlanta's westside.

Clark will graduate some 63 persons this year, one of the largest classes in its history. One of the graduates, Miss Erma Stripling, has been awarded $1,200 by the Carnegie Foundation for further study according to announcement by Dr. Davage.

Negro Enrollment To Soar at College

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 24.—(AP) Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, president of Georgia State College, announced an enrollment taxing the capacity of the college was expected on opening of the new term September 18.

Several new instructors will appear on the faculty of the Negro school this year, he said, including teachers in physical education and business practice. Improvements in the physical plant have been completed, with new equipment to the natural science department and the college farm, where some of the best crops in the state now are growing.

"New courses in trades and industries will be offered," Dr. Hubert said. "There will be a course for young women in beauty culture. There will be courses for young men in sheet metal work, forge and blacksmith work, and an improved course in farm shop work."

Dr. Hubert also hopes to open a course in aviation mechanics during the first quarter as part of the national defense program. Already classes are being organized in carpentry and automobile mechanics.

NEGRO GUEST BARRED, WHITE GIRL ARTIST QUITS CHI EXHIBIT

CHICAGO, Jan. 11—(ANP)—Because she had been requested not to bring a Negro friend to an art tea, Miss Bernece Berkman, young artist, Thursday removed her painting from the Women Artists' Salon of Chicago which opened Saturday.

At the opening tea at the exhibition, on the near Northside, Miss Berkman was to have had Oscar Hunter, writer and lecturer who served with the Loyalist forces in the Spanish Civil war, as her guest. But she said several members of the sponsoring committee called her and asked that she not bring him as there would be some North Shore people (wealthy whites) present and it "might save embarrassment not to have a Negro guest."

"I don't believe in racial discrimination and my answer was to remove the painting," said Miss Berkman. She also added Hunter is well known and has lectured to Northwestern university groups.

"He has been invited to Chicago Art institute teas and has even been at the swanky Arts club," she went on. "Besides, I didn't invite him alone. I invited the entire Artists' union and two well known Negro artists, Bernard Goss and Charles White."

Miss Julia Thecla, secretary of the sponsoring group, admitted she and several others made the request of Miss Bernman but it was not official and was done because "we wanted to avoid any occasion of stirring up class resentment."

REFUSE BOULEVARDS FOR NEGRO BUSINESS PARADE

Hardly had literature from the Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce, announcing the second annual parade of Negro Business reached officials and business, civic, religious, and social groups than a howl of protest was raised over one seemingly innocent paragraph.

This sentence stated, that because of pressure and protest "from somewhere", the Chicago Park Commissioners had refused to let the Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce use South Parkway or any other boulevard for a duplication of last year's business parade.

Officials of the Chamber of Commerce in answering the numerous questions since this incident was reported state that they have temporarily planned to use other streets for the parade which is to be held Sunday, June 2. They added, that the fight to use South Parkway will continue.

Civic-minded Negro citizens see in this latest barrier the same forces which led the fight gainst the erection of the Ida B. Wells Homes. Concerted effort and mass pressure, it was pointed out, is the only weapon with which to fight such attempts.

Hines Denied Damages In Discrimination Suit

BELLEVILLE, Ill.—The St. Clair county circuit court denied damages last week to Percy R. Hines of Chicago, who brought suit for $500 against the Hotel Belleville under the state Civil Liberties act.

Hines, who was the only Race delegate to the June, 1930, convention here of the Illinois State Federation of Post Office Clerks, charged that the hotel refused him lodging and meals because he was a Negro. He was representing the Chicago Post Office Clerks union along with four other delegates from the Windy City. Judge D. H. Mudge of Edwardsville, was the presiding jurist during the hearings.

Testimony of Irwin E. Klass, secretary of the Chicago Post Office Clerks union; and Newton G. Janzen, another leader in the Chicago body, substantiated charges of Hines that he was also denied the privilege of registering with the local convention here, thus preventing full participation in the official program of the state organization.

Witnesses for the defense included Edward F. Shea of E. St. Louis, president of the State Federation of Post Office clerks as well as employes of the Hotel Belleville, and of the Belleville branch of the federation.

Atty. James A. Greene of Chicago was chief counsel for Hines, while the Hotel Belleville was represented by Atty. P. K. Johnson of this city.

Immediately following the decision of the court, counsel for Hines was instructed to file a motion for a review by the Appelate court during its October, 1940 term at Mount Vernon, in Southern Illinois.

The case is being pushed by the Chicago Post Office Clerks union composed of approximately 4,800 members, several hundred of whom are Race members.

Percy Hines' Hotel Suit Heard May 8

BELLEVILLE, Ill., May 2—(Special to the BEE)—Hearings on the civil suit filed last August by the Chicago Post Office Clerks' Union, in the name of Percy R. Hines of Chicago, will be held in the St. Clair County Circuit court, Wednesday, May 8.

This was disclosed this week by counsel for the Union.

The suit, filed against the Hotel Belleville, leading hostelry here, charges racial discrimination in connection with the convention of the Illinois Federation of Post Office Clerks in June of 1939.

Atty. James A. Greene of Chicago heads the legal staff for the compainnant. He is assisted by lawyers from East St. Louis. The case was originally set for Dec. 12, 1939, but was postponed until May 8, in order that all witnesses may be present for hearings.

Hines Refused Accommodations

Hines was a delegate to the Illinois Federation of Post Office Clerks convention here last June along with five white representatives from Chicago. All of the white delegates were accommodated at the hotel. Hines was denied quarters at the hotel and offered a room over a garage several blocks from the convention's headquarters which also were in the Hotel Belleville. He also was denied admittance to several functions of the convention which took place at the hotel, his registration fee of $2 being refused by the local convention committee here.

Deny Damages to Percy R. Hines

BELLEVILLE, Ill.—(ANP)—Circuit Judge D. J. Mudge last Thursday denied damages to Percy R. Hines, Chicagoan, who brought a $500 suit against the Hotel Belleville under the state Civil Liberties act.

Hines, a delegate to the Illinois State Federation of Post Office Clerks here June, 1939, charged that the hotel refused him meals and lodging because he was a Negro. An appeal for a review of the case has been filed by Hines' attorneys.

DETERMINE TO FIGHT FOR USE OF BOULEVARD

Public's Support Is Urged

"We'll fight to the finish" was the unaimous decision of the special board of directors meeting of the Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce, held Tuesday evening to decide whether they should fight on to use South Parkway for the coming Parade of Negro Business, Sunday, June 2.

An up-to-date synopsis of the Chicago Park commissioners' attitude and refusal to issue a permit for the Chamber's annual business parade was presented by John B. Knighten, Jr. Board members present included S. B. Fuller, L. Elliott Foster, Mrs. Robert Green, Elmer Tyler, Robert Bayless, Gerosker Gay, and Walter L. Marshall.

Ban Without Precedent

All agreed that the present action of the Park commissioners is without precedent, as parades have been held along South Parkway for many years. It was also pointed out that evidence shows that the commission is being used as another tool by enemies of the Negro to further stifle the economic progress of the race in neighborhoods in which Negroes are forced to live.

"They are the same enemies who are daily becoming richer from the thousands of dollars spent weekly by Negroes in this area," one official stated.

Hit "Death Trap"

To substantiate their contention that the Park commissioners are not consistent in their action and are apparently insincere about maintaining the safety of the boulevards, a specific example was cited.

Hines Loses Hotel Suit; Will Appeal

BELLEVILLE, Ill., May 16—(Special)—The St. Clair County Circuit Court denied damages last week to Percy R. Hines, of Chicago, who brought suit for $500 against the Hotel Belleville under the state Civil Liberties Act. Hines, who was the only Negro delegate to the June, 1939, convention here of the Illinois State Federation of Post Office Clerks, charged that the hotel refused him lodging and meals because he was a Negro.

He was representing the Chicago Post Office Clerks Union along with four other delegates from the Windy City. Judge D. H. Mudge of Edwardsville, was the presiding jurist during the hearings.

Union Heads Testify

Testimony by Irwin E. Klass, secretary of the Chicago Post Office Clerks Union, and Newton G. Janzen, another leader in the Chicago body, substantiated charges of Hines that he was also denied the privilege of registering with the local convention committee here, thus preventing full participation in the official program of the state organization.

Witnesses for the defense included Edward F. Shea of East St. Louis, president of the State Federation of Post Office Clerks, as well as employees of the Hotel Belleville, and of the Belleville Branch of the federation. Attorney James A. Greene of Chicago, was chief counsel for Hines, while the Hotel Belleville was represented by Attorney P. K. Johnson of this city.

Will Appeal Case

Immediately following the decision of the court, counsel for Hines was instructed to file a motion for a review by the Appellate Court during its October, 1940, term at Mount Vernon, in southern Illinois.

The case is being pushed by the Chicago Post Office Clerks Union, composed of aproximately 4,800 members, several hundred of whom are Negroes.

To Picket Chicago 'Jim Crow' Restaurant

Daily Worker 7-3-40

I. L. D. Also to Institute Court Action Against Concern

New York, N.Y.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, July 2.—Court action and a picket line will be the answe of the people to the Jim Crow policy at Stoner's restaurant in Chicago's Loop, it was announced here by Bob Wirtz, Secretary of the local International Labor Defense.

This latest example of Jim Crowism in this city took place Saturday evening, when a group of ten delegates to the Chicago Peace Congress entered the restaurant for supper.

In the group were Ishmael Flory, local organizer of the National Negro Congress, and Clementine McConico and Dorothy Robinson—Negroes.

At first, there was no effort made to seat the group; and finally, when they were seated, the service was deliberately poor, and the portions served were less than half the usual portions served.

Attempts to bring the matter to the attention of the manager were of no avail, and finally, the group was forced to pay their checks and leave.

DELEGATION PROTESTS

Upon returning to the Peace Congress for the evening session, the incident was told to the delegates by Kirk Earnshaw, another member of the group. Immediately, a delegation was elected and instructed to go to the restaurant at once to register the protest of the entire Peace Congress.

Confronted by the delegation, the restaurant manager at first tried to pretend ignorance of the matter, but upon being pressed by the delegation for a statement that in the future Negroes would be served in the restaurant, the manager became belligerent, and the delegation left.

The Workers Alliance of Cook County, which has offices next door to the restaurant, has pledged the support of the entire membership in the court action, picket line and boycott of the restaurant.

Ishmael Flory has thrown the weight of the National Negro Congress into the fight, along with all the other organizations represented at the Peace Congress.

As one of the delegates remarked, "That restaurant owner is going to regret he ever did this. Just wait'll he sees that picket line and is faced with court action. We've got to make people like him obey the law. . . ."

Ask Shutdown of J. Crow Ballroom

Afro-American 7-20-40

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Closing of the Oh Henry Ballroom at Willow Spring near here as a public nuisance for violation of the Civil Rights Act was urged, last week, by Ulysses S. Keys, attorney, on behalf of Fred Romanski, graduate of the Lyons Township High School, who was refused admittance to his class prom given here.

The plea, addressed to State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney and Attorney General John E. Cassidy, stated that Romanski was refused admittance to the ballroom, and told that he could not attend the prom because the village of Willow Spring had passed an ordinance denying persons of his race the right to attend affairs there.

A football star in the school, Romanski was popular with fellow students, who resented the discrimination against him and signed a petition condemning the attitude of the ballroom management, stating that no future class prom would be held there.

Mr. Keys, in attacking this discrimination, is proceeding under a new provision of the Civil Rights Act, which provides that any public place barring a person on the basis of color or race may be closed by injunction as a public nuisance, and the State's Attorney or Attorney General is authorized to institute proceedings.

TO PICKET CHICAGO 'JIM CROW' RESTAURANT

Mobile, Ala., Press Forum Sun, Jul 12 '40

CHICAGO, July 12—Court action and a picket line will be the answer of the people to the Jim Crow policy at Stoner's restaurant in Chicago's Loop, it was announced here by Bob Wirtz, Secretary of the local International Labor Defense.

The latest example of Jim Crowism in this city took place when a group of ten delegates to the Chicago Peace Congress entered the restauront for supper.

In the group were seven whites, and three Negroes: Ishmael Flory, local organizer of the National Negro Congress; and Clementine McConico and Dorothy Robinson.

At first, there was no effort made to seat the group and finally, when they were seated, the service was deliberately poor, and the portions served were less than half the usual portions.

The group protested and later reported the incident to one of the sessions of the Peace Congress. Immediately a delegation was elected and set to the restaurant to register the protest of the entire Peace Congress.

The restaurant manager at first pretended ignorance of the incident, but upon being pressed by the delegation for a statement that Negroes would be served in the future, he became belligerent, and the delegation reported back to the Congress.

The Workers Alliance of Cook County, the National Negro Congress and other organizations are actively supporting the action against the Jim Crow restaurant.

In the Name of the Law

Call 7-6-40 Kansas City, Kan.

A principle is involved. For that reason Negroes cannot let the petty officers who police Swope park hustle them about from place to place, no matter though their presence anywhere in it is unlawful. Public services belong equally to all citizens. All pay and all have a right to them.

The fact that on a number of occasions picnickers intent only on getting fresh air and relaxation and going about it without interfering with others, have been told by the police that they have to move, indicates a concerted plan to annoy Negroes and limit them in their use of the park. But there is no law, city, state or federal, which they violate, and it is not for officials big or little to set up rules and demand obedience to them. Resistance to what has been attempted in Swope park is really a stand for the law and against lawlessness.

If only these harrassing officers who order Negroes to move would take the next step which is to arrest them, the hearing would bring out the lawlessness and the ones responsible for it. We sincerely hope it will be done and done soon, because officers will not continue to harass visitors to the park without catching a Tartar, whose vigorous refusal to obey may to the officer appear to be an offense against his dignity which he must resent. A quarrel, a blow, a trial will follow, if nothing more serious. Chicago's experience growing out of similar officiousness is a warning that it can be much more serious.

In the name of the law and common

sense, let the city authorities either grant that Negroes have full rights to use public property like other citizens, or say they cannot not so that the aggrieved can go to court and there have their rights established. This unlawful but official harassment is an avoidance of the issue unworthy of whoever is behind it. At the same time there is a principle at stake which Negroes cannot surrender whatever their desire to avoid annoyance.

With all the talk about this being a government of the people by the people and for the people, there are persons here who act as though government is for them only. They are the kind who ask the blessings of Heaven upon

8-9-40

"Me and my wife
My son John and his wife."

They are born a thousand years out of date and think that by virtue of being who they are they are due the homage and service of others. Public officials, far from listening to the claims of these snobs for preferential treatment, should set about teaching them that they live in a democracy, and give them only what is given also to other people. Undoubtedly there are whites who object to Negroes using the parks. But the law which is the summation of human experience says that all in this country have equal rights. It is not for officials to be so solicitous about the complainers that they try to substitute for the law a set of rules that violate the principle on which this country was founded. They should remember there are millions of real Americans, men and women who are proud of the land and would have its principles put into practice with Negroes as with others.

Our State Capital

SEP 29 1940

RECENTLY the Grand Army of the Republic held its seventy-fourth encampment in Springfield, Illinois. Among the group of veterans present who had risked their lives for the preservation of the United States were five Negroes whose ages ranged from 92 years to 103 years. Two of the Negroes sought to eat at the Hotel Abraham Lincoln while in our state capital. True to its tradition the hotel refused them service on the ground that they were members of the Negro race.

Chicago Bee

Springfield is one of the most prejudiced cities north of the Mason-and-Dixon lines. It makes no exception to any Negro whether he is a war veteran, a member of the state legislature, an Assistant Attorney General or just a plain working man. The Negro must view the pictures in the moving picture theatres from the peanut galleries. He must not try to eat at a restaurant downtown. He must not attempt to be served at a drug store soda fountain. He is segregated without apologies in the capital of our state where the civil rights laws were made, where the tomb of the great humanitarian and Emancipator—Abraham Lincoln—lies and where are located the executive offices of this state.

Chicago Def.

Business men of that city ignore the law providing for the equal accommodation of Negroes at all public places. The law makes it a crime for a theatre to discriminate against Negroes. Springfield theatre managers laugh at such a law. The law provides that if a hotel or any other public place denies equal accommodations to people of all races the states attorney and the attorney general should obtain an injunction from the court and have the place padlocked as a public nuisance and against the public policies of this state. The law even goes so far as to provide that in the event neither of these state officers act then the victim of the discrimination may petition the court to have a special attorney general appointed to proceed with the closing of any such place. But nobody in Springfield pays any attention to such law. We doubt if the states attorney and the attorney general of Illinois have ever heard of such a law. if they have, we further doubt that they give a hoot about it. Thus our public officials acquiesce in the open and flagrant violations of the laws in the states capital. They permit persons to violate such laws without even as much as a cursory investigation.

It is usually the custom of such officials to conduct investigations into crime when it becomes so rampant. That custom evidently does not apply when only violations of the rights of Negroes are concerned, for we have yet to hear of an investigation on the part of such officials to inquire into the flagrant and consistent acts of proprietors of public places who refuse to accommodate colored people.

On the other hand, we wonder if all the Negroes in the state capital are spineless. We wonder if they endorse such policies. They should exercise every right that the law accords them. They should use every law to wipe out discrimination that the statutes give them. They should try to make democracy work. But seldom, if ever, do they ever raise a finger to combat the rampant discrimination that openly exists in the city where Civil Rights laws are made.

Student Union Takes Rap At Restaurant Discrimination

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa

Sharp and Pointed Criticism Levelled at Chicago Loop Places After Members Are Jim-Crowed.

SEP 14 1940

CHICAGO, Sept. 12—(ANP)—After five specified cases of restaurant and hotel discrimination against its members, the third annual planning conference of the American Student union, meeting here at the Hotel Hamilton adopted a report and recommendations of a committee headed by Guy Stoute, New York University student.

The restaurants which refused to serve the Negro students were in the loop section of the city, and the hotel was one of the large convention centers. A boycott, and possible picket and legal action was proposed in the report adopted. The campaign, expected to swing into action soon, will be conducted in cooperation with the NAACP, the National Negro congress and the League of Young Southerners if the arrangements are completed as planned.

Earlier in the conference the delegates were unanimous in demanding the passage of the civil rights bill, the Geyer anti-poll tax bill and the federal anti-lynching law, all of which have been introduced into congress. The stand was reiterated in the Stoute report.

Marquis de Jarmon of Howard University and a member of the national executive committee of the student union group, presided at the sessions.

Carter School Incident

Bee 7/25/40 Chicago Ill.

A white school teacher assigned to Carter school has been accued of subjecting a ten year old child to cruel and inhuman treatment when she imprisoned the pupil in a supply box for some forty-five minutes for a minor infraction of class-room etiquette. If the charges are true the Board of Education will be remiss in its duties to taxpayers, who are interested in humane teachers, and to parents who desire the school lives of their children shaped in a manner consistent with intelligent training, if it does not visit upon the teacher appropriate punishment beyond a mere transfer.

A young pupil is a sensitive thing. The mental faculties of the child are being formed. His outlook on life is many times the result of his experience and treatment he receives in grade school. The suffering that he undergoes is not terminated with the expiration of the accompanying pain and discomfort. Unfair treatment accorded to a child becomes a part of him. It grows with him into adulthood. Cruel and unusual punishment may mould a tender child into a warped, anti-social or inferior complex.

It, therefore, becomes the duty of a teacher to use particular care and intelligence in the supervision of pupils. When her actions are contrary to that duty the Board of Education should free her from her pedagogical pledge that she may seek that vocation which is compatible with her ability and temperament.

Negro Guest Barred Girl Quits Exhibit

CHICAGO.—(ANP)— Because she had been requested not to bring a Negro friend to an art tea, Miss Bernece Berkman, young white artist, Thursday removed her painting from the Women Artists' Salon of Chicago which opened Saturday.

At the opening tea at the exhibition, on the near Northside, Miss Berkman was to have had Oscar Hunter, writer and lecturer who served with the Loyalist forces in the Spanish Civil war, as her guest. But she said several members of the sponsoring committee called her and asked that she not bring him as there would be some North Shore people (wealthy whites) presented and it "might save embarrassment not to have a Negro guest."

"I don't believe in racial discrimination and my answer was to remove the painting," said Miss Berkman. She also added Hunter is well known and has lectured to Northwestern University groups.

Dr. Rodney Files Suit Against Neological Society

Dr. Clarence O. B. Rodney, psychologist, filed suit for $1,000 in the Municipal Court of Chicago against the Neological Society, a nation-wide, non-political, non-secretarian organization, for being ousted by its founder and president, Dr. Hugh Green Carruthers, because of a demand for the rights, advantages and privileges which were denied him.

Dr. Rodney alleged in his complaint through his attorney that he had been discriminated against on account of race and color; that he was denied rights and privileges promised him; and that fraud had been perpetrated upon him.

Dr. Carruthers has expressed himself as having an organization which knows no color when it was originally started, but recently, he said that the organization is a "caucasian one only", excluding all other members of the race. However, he did not make this statement public until demands were made upon him. Dr. Rodney is represented by Attorney Thaddeus B. Rowe.

White Artist Withdraws Her Exhibit As Salon Draws Color-Line On Guest

Fan mail which she has received since she removed her paintings from the exhibit of the Women Artists' Salon of Chicago in protest against the barring of members of the Race, has been a revelation to Miss Bernice Berkman, youthful white painter.

Miss Berkman who is education director for the United American Artists of Chicago and an outstanding painter, removed her canvases from the exhibit Thursday when she was informed that members of the Race would not be permitted to attend a tea which opened the exhibit Saturday.

As a result of the incident, members of the United American Artists of Chicago are boycotting the exhibit and have announced plans to seek the ouster of Mrs. Winifred Pleimling, white, as a member of the board of directors of the mayor's committee for the annual Navy Pier exhibit. Mrs. Pleimling is president of the women's group sponsoring the exhibit.

The incident was regarded by local artists as significant since instances of discrimination are rare in artistic circles which are usually progressive and liberal.

Miss Berkman who exhibited at the Women Artists Salon attitude on the Race from Miss Julia Thecla, white, its secretary who called and warned her not to bring any of her "Negro friends" to the affair.

"She said," Miss Berkman continued, "there would be some North Shore people present and it might save me embarrassment not to have Negro guests. I don't believe in racial discrimination, so my answer was to withdraw my exhibit."

Miss Berkman had invited Oscar Hunter, Bernard Goss and Charles White, the latter two well-known artists, to the tea and exhibit.

Miss Berkman who exhibite at the women's show last year said that she had not been aware of the group's attitude until last week.

She was also unaware, she said, of the intense hate some people have for members of the Race until she began receiving insulting letters following publication of the story in local papers.

"I knew there was prejudice, of course," 'she said, "but the tone and temper of some of the letters I received condemning me for my action was surprising. One might have thought I had committed some unforgivable crime against society."

"On the other hand," she declared, "it was gratifying to receive other letters which sympathized with my point of view on the question of race."

Miss Berkman resides at 102 East Hubbard street.

FIRM ASKS DISMISSAL OF SUIT FOR $500 DAMAGES BECAUSE OF DISCRIMINATION

EAST ST. Louiis, Ill. — The Union News company described as operators of a restauran in the Greyhound Bus Lines sta tion, 314 Missouri avenue, filed, i the city court, a motion for dis missal of the suit instituted agains them by Mrs. Reba Hill, 1234 Broad way, and Mrs. Marie Washington St. Louis, asking damage for dis crimination because of color. The company said the women did no have sufficient cause for actio and should be dismissed.

Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Washington entered a complaint against the restaurant operators seeking $500 damages because, the women said, the clerk at the food counter refused to serve them because of color. The women said that they purchased tickets for Metropolis, Ill., and asked for a bottle of root beer at the counter. The clerk told them "We don't serve colored."

The plaintiffs filed their suit under a statute of the Illinois state laws that prohibits a public eating place from refusing to serve anyone because of race or color. The law provides a penalty of $500.

Lester Grigsby has been retained as counsel for the Union News company and filed the motion for dismissal on three counts.

Attorney Louie F. Orr, counsel

Attorney Louie F. Orr iis counsel for the plaintiff.

OTHER PAPERS SAY—

A POOR TEACHER
(N. J. Herald News)

The case of Mr. Edward Kennedy, physical education instructor at Jersey City's Puublic School 14, who brutally assaulted 13-year-old William Hartzog, a colored lad with a school mark of "excellent" in deportment, when he stepped out of line to get a drink of water, calls for the most thorough investigation by the Board of Education. Inquiry reveals that young Hartzog, when first struck by Mr. Kennedy, raised his arms to ward off the blows, only to be knocked down and kicked. Last reports indicate probable impairment of hearing in one ear of young Hartzog, lacerations of the scalp, and a possible brain concussion.

Mr. Kennedy evidently needs to be taught that the school is no place to bring his personal confusions nor is it a place for an irresponsible teacher.

Out of regard for the public school system and our confidence that school authorities will not fail to do their duty, we rest the matter here for the present.

COULDN'T INSULT THE FOLKS "DOWN STATE"

So Colored Lads Are Not Permitted to Compete In Wrestling Meet.

CHICAGO, Mar. 14—The outstanding color discrimination case of the week here was that in which two high school students were the victims.

Carlos Honesty, 175-pound semi-finalist of Lindblom High School, and George Thomas, 135-pound finalist of Morgan Park High, were denied the right to participate in the annual wrestling meet of the Illinois High School Association held Saturday and Sunday on the University of Illinois campus at Champaign.

Alice Winter, principal of Lakeview High School, Ashland avenue and Irving Park boulevard, was the Chicago representative on the board, which is said to have instituted a color bar to avoid any "unpleasantness" to white people down State.

Negro Athletes Barred From State Meet In Illinois

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Jim-crowism reared its head March 2 and 3 at the annual wrestling meet of the Illinois high school association on the U. of Illinois campus, Champaign, when rigid color bars prevented the participation of Carlos Honesty, 175-lb. semi-finalist, from Lindblom high, and George Thomas, 135-lb. semi-finalist from Morgan Park High. The Chicago finals have not yet been held.

First notice of the discrimination occurred two days before the students were due to leave for Champaign, when Physical Director Jerry Burke, of Lindblom, notified Honesty that the association was barring all Negro athletes, and suggested that a fight be made, indicating that C. W. Whitten, secretary of the association, with headquarters here apparently was the main person responsible for the order. Mr. Honesty then appealed to the Ogden Park Citizens' committee; and under the leadership of Mrs. Lillian P. Falls, chairman, and Arnett Eskridge, a plan was worked out to ascertain the facts and attempt to block the discrimination.

The following day, Student Honesty, in company with Mr. Eskridge, visited the offices of Whitten, but were told that he was out. His secretary, however, indicated that some correspondence was on file, which showed that six months ago the board of control of the association had passed a rule that no colored boy would be allowed to wrestle a white boy in their meets. This followed the participation last year of John Reagan, famous athlete of Lindblom, who won the 185-lb. championship in the state meet. No definite word could be obtained as to when Whitten would be in. Visits were then made to Mr. Maley, director of playgrounds, and to Mr. Crook, assistant to Mr. Pritzlaff, director of physical education of high schools. They communicated with the association and stated that this was the rule and since the state association was not under the control of the Chicago Board of Education, there was nothing they could do.

Prejudice In Capital Is Given Jolt

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Race prejudice in this stronghold of jim-crowism received a jolt last week when more than 1,000 white and black youths from all over the state arrived here Saturday, May 25, in a job-march on the capitol.

The conference, called by the state council of the American Youth Congress, tolerated no discrimination of any sort. The delegates ate, slept, danced and discussed their problems together. This is believed to be the first time that the races have met with such informality.

A policeman on duty at the dance hall gasped when he saw whites and blacks dancing together, and said, "What's wrong with these folks?" Another copper remarked, "Why they treat these Negroes like equals; I can't understand it."

Although Springfield is the home of Lincoln and on almost every corner there is something to remind you of the great Civil war President, his liberal spirit seems never to have touched the city. Every theatre, cafe, and hotel is segregated and it upholds mob violence and lynch law. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People grew out of a lynching here.

ALL INVITED, NONE ATTEND TWO-DAY MEET

Youths Refused To Be Balked; To Lobby In Capitol

By SHERMAN BRISCOE
(Staff Correspondent)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—If members of the state legislature thought they were avoiding the wrath of the "March for Jobs" delegation by snubbing the conference which was held at the fair grounds, Saturday and Sunday, May 25-26, they were mistaken, because the youths, not to be outdone, elected a committee on Sunday afternoon to carry their fight into the halls of the state capitol Tuesday when the legislature readjourns.

Saturday morning more than one thousand youths from all parts of the state swooped down on the capital in a "Blitzkrieg" attack on unemployment, racial discrimination, and war hysteria.

The outstanding features of the "March of Jobs" conference under the auspices of the American Youth Congress were addresses by Jack Fishbein, white, Chicago, chairman of the AYC; Congressman Frank Fries, signing of an anti-war scroll to be sent to the President, and open discussions on the problems of jobs, war, discrimination and old age assistance. Race youths played an important part in all of the sessions.

Mr. Fishbein delivered the keynote Saturday afternoon shortly after the session was opened by Simeon B. Osby, Jr., president of the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P. followed by a welcome address by Mayor John W. Kapp.

Raps Discrimination

Fishbein told the delegation composed of approximately 900 whites and 100 Race youths that two Chicago dailies and many state legislators who were unfriendly to progressive movements were the real fifth columnists in America. He said that and then glanced at three rows of empty seats which had been reserved for members of the state legislature. Not one lawmaker attended a single session of the rally although all were invited.

Urging passage of the $500,000,000 American Youth act to expand NYA, CCC and WPA programs, Fishbein accused the federal administration of neglecting an intelligent social program while it engineered a war hysteria and appropriated $3,000,000,000 for arms.

He urged the youths to carefully evaulate the meaning of the feeling of intense national unity which politicians and Wall street are trying to create.

Fishbein further pointed out that Wall street interest was utilizing the war hysteria to crush labor movements and labor gains and to emasculate the social program, destroy civil liberties and drive a wedge between blacks and whites.

He blasted Springfield's rank discrimination and jim-crowism, saying that he believed Lincoln would be ashamed of the city were he alive today.

Fries Speaks

Congressman Fries in his address Sunday morning said he favored the youth program and that he would do all in his power for the passage of the American Youth act, an adequate old age pension act and the anti-poll tax bill. He rapped the disfranchisement of Race members and poor whites in the South.

Bud James, secretary of the Illinois Workers' Alliance, rapped segregation and restrictive covenants as un-American.

Denied Permit

A parade before the state capitol had been planned but the city refused to grant a permit. It was explained that the request for the permit came too late for action.

The conferece closed on Sunday evening with the report of committees and the signing of a scroll which is to be sent to President Roosevelt, urging him to keep the country out of war.

The committee elected to lobby in the state house for increased relief appropriations, old age assistance and the broadening of the NYA program will remain in the city throughout Tuesday and perhaps Wednesday.

Willkie's Home Now Ashamed of Its Intolerance

By RALPH MATTHEWS,
Editor of the Washington
AFRO-AMERICAN

ELWOOD, Ind.—GOP Advisory Committee members T. Gillis Nutter of West Virginia and William E. King of Illinois, have announced this week that Wendell Willkie, Presidential nominee, had gone on record as opposed to race hatred and bigotry in all of its forms.

The AFRO made the astounding discovery this week that Mr. Willkie can find no better place to start his crusade than right here in his home town of Elwood, which, they tell me, has had no colored resident for the past forty years. In addition his nomination for the Presidency has made this village conscious of its intolerance.

I Lose a Bet

So certain was I of the reports that no colored citizens were in the town that I lost a bet of a new fall hat. Fortunately I bet the hat instead of promising to eat it if I failed to find at least one resident of color otherwise I would this day be feasting on indigestible fedora.

The bet was made with a native Indianian, Mrs. Viola Porter, formerly of Anderson, Ind., who recalled that as a girl she had heard many weird rumors about Elwood. One being that old Dixie classic that the town boasted a sign on the outskirts reading "n——r don't let the sun go down on you in Elwood" and "n——r read and run; if you can't read, run anyhow."

Never Found Signs

Naturally I discredited this on past experience. All over the Southland, I have been told, that such signs existed in various communities, but after traveling from Florida to New Mexico, up and down the Mississippi and in the most benighted hamlets of Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee and Arkansas, I have never uncovered such signs, not that there was not plentiful evidence that the people were fully capable of such an atrocity.

I could find no such signs in Elwood and from a standpoint of community temperament I might say that my reception was faintly cordial.

On the resident proposition, however, I lost out completely. My confidence on this issue was also based on past experience, which has led me to accept the theory that "there's one in every town."

I have put this to a rigid test, even in the bleak corners of New England, the wide open spaces of the Far West, Washington, Oregon, the Dakotas.

It has even worked in Europe, where a black face is a rarity indeed, but there he was in some out of the way place—one in a million—and we stare at each other like long lost cousins.

But Elwood, the home of Presidential aspirant Willkie, stumped me.

Residents Sensitive

Elwoodites are unusually sensitive about the absence of colored people. They speak apologetically when they condescend to discuss the absence at all.

Until three weeks ago, this ticklish matter was of no import at all in their drab lives, but with an old established custom suddenly threatening to prove embarrassing to the only native son who might become President, the loyal citizenry sought to explain away the exclusion.

A grey headed neighbor kindly pointed out to me the house in which Willkie was born, and in answer to my inquiry that there had never been known a colored person to stay in the town said, "Occasionally they come here to work, but they don't stay long. Just up and go away, but don't nobody do anything to them," he hastened to explain.

Guess They Get Lonesome

"Guess they just get lonesome for their own folks and move over to Anderson."

Anderson, I discovered, was only 18 miles away and boasted of a colored population of better than a thousand people. This only added to the mystery. Why was it that one community could have better than a tenth of it population, who are self-respecting, hard working and active in politics, and yet, not one in Elwood.

But everybody denied that there was a statute on the book making it unlawful for colored to settle in the town. Like the third term issue, it isn't unlawful it is just an accepted tradition.

HOTEL FLAYED FOR ITS JIM CROW POLICY

DEC 14 1940

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The National Christian Mission and Indiana State Pastors' conference, in session here last week, condemned the jim-crow policy of the Spink Arms hotel in barring Dr. James C. Taylar of Paterson, N. J., a member of the staff.

In denouncing the action of the hotel, the convention pointed out that all cities north and south had been giving Race members of the speakers staff the same accommodations that whites had been giving and that a thorough investigation of the matter would be made.

Dr. D. M. Jordan, pastor of Simpson Methodist church, was elected vice president of the conference and a member of the executive, interracial resolutions committee. To a statement by Dr. Adolph Keller of Switzerland that Hitler was criticizing America for its treatment in answer to the Jewish question, Dr. Jordan replied, "Tell the European nations that in spite of all the suffering, discrimination and prejudice here, the Negro loves America and he will continue his fight to make it the kind of a place it ought to be."

The conference cheered wildly and Dr. Keller said he would carry that message back to Europe.

GUILTY OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Boston—Charles Weeser, proprietor of Charlies Diner at Seekonk, Mass., and Earl Maynard, a waiter, were found guilty of racial discrimination here after witnesses had testified last Wednesday in the district court at Taunton they had been denied service at the diner.

Fined $100 For Jim Crow Sandwich

SEP 26 1940

Monday, Sept. 23, Judge Charles S. Cooter of the Municipal court, assessed a $100 fine against Mr. and Mrs Paul Welty, white operators of the Rose and Paul cafe, 1225 Keosauqua Way, after finding them guilty of discriminating against a Negro in serving food in their cafe.

The trial was held last week but Judge Cooter had reserved his decision. Charges were brought by Chauncy Bailey, 1023 Thirteenth st. who said he was sold a smaller sandwich than was sold to white persons.

Mr. Welty said the waiter who sold the sandwich had been discharged. Judge Cooter gave the Weltys until Oct. 15 to pay.

In 1937 Judge Cooter united in marriage in a beer tavern, Rose Frye, tavern owner, and Paul Welty, bartender.

OUR HEARTY APPROVAL

OCT 3 1940

Several days, ago, a restaurant owner in the thickly populated Negro aera, was accused of violating the civil rights law by refusing to serve Negro patrons and giving gross discriminatory service to those he did not refuse.

Some of the victims of this vicious act appealed to the local branch of the NAACP for help and advice. The matter was referred to the legal redress committee. Charges were filed against the owner and the case was tried in Municipal Court before Judge Charles S. Cooter.

The judge took the case under advisement and last week announced that the defendant was guilty and imposed a fine of one hundred dollars, the maximum under the law. The defendant was given until October 15 to pay the money.

So far, so good. The Bystander hopes that Judge Cooter will not suspend the fine later on.

Judge Cooter has set the right example. Several years ago a civil rights case was tried before one of our Municipal judges—not now on the bench—who made a beautiful speech about Americanism, but upon conviction fined the defendant a nominal amount and suspended the sentence. Some other judges

have not had good records on these cases in that they have not had the backbone to resist back door pleas to pass these cases up as mere petty incidents.

More of these cases should be prosecuted. More will be prosecuted if witnesses who are wronged will stand up and fight for thei rrights. And the NAACP stands ready to go all the way in cases coming within the scope of its work.

The civil rights law is a fair one. It should be enforced. We cannot with good grace chide Hitler and the other totalitarian bosses about the mistreatment of minority groups when we are among the biggest offenders.

DISCRIMINATION- 1940

KANSAS

Negro Children Kept Out Of Rural High School, Charge

SEP 14 1940

Parent Says Son Forced to Hitch-Hike Several Miles Daily in Order to Attend Summer High School.

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

KANSAS CITY, Kas., Sept. 12.—Because it is contended that Negro children have been kept out of Turner high school in rural Wyandotte County, hearing on a mandamus action against the Turner High School Board and the principal was held Monday, September 9, in the District Court under Judge E. L. Fischer.

Plaintiffs are these three children: William J. Ellis, Jr., Ella M. Parker and Jessie Jones.

According to a statute governing Wyandotte County, rural students in the county may attend any rural high school within its boundaries. A special fund for such training is maintained by law.

One parent in the county has stated that his son has ben forced to hitch-hike several miles back and forth each day, during the two years he has attended Sumner High School (in Kansas, City, Kansas). He added that the Turner High School Board would neither comply with requests to pay a small tuition and provide transportation to Sumner High School nor would the body admit Negroes to the secondary school at Turner

WANT LINCOLN BRANCH POST FOR A NEGRO

Chamber of Commerce Asks Board to Replace White Head

Pickets, representing the Kansas City Negro Chamber of Commerce, marched in front of the Municipal auditorium Monday morning during the opening Teachers Institute, carrying signs protesting the board of education's failure to employ a Negro head librarian at Lincoln branch library.

For more than a year, the Chamber of Commerce has been urging the board to replace Mrs. Priscilla Burd, white librarian at Lincoln branch, with a qualified Negro person.

Large Number Qualified

As its first reason for retaining Mrs. Burd, the board said that there were no qualified Negro librarians available for the position. Refusing this argument, the education committee of the Chamber of Commerce made an investigation and found a large number of qualified Negro librarians throughout the country. A list of persons and their qualifications were compiled and submitted to the board of education which turned it over to the library committee for consideration.

Upon receiving the list of qualified librarians, the board told the Chamber of Commerce that a Negro librarian would be placed at Lincoln branch as soon as Mrs. Burd could be transferred to another position.

Board Too Slow

Believing that the board was too slow in finding a place for Mrs. Burd, the Chamber of Commerce decided to influence the board by picketing.

The opening teachers' institute of each school year is held on Labor Day, the day before the opening of school. This year's opening institute was an especially interesting occasion because it was the teachers' first opportunity to meet and hear their new school superintendent, Dr. Herold C. Hunt.

Bright and early before the crowd gathered, three C. of C. pickets arrived at the Municipal auditorium and began to pace back and forth in front of the massive building carrying signs proclaiming the unfairness of the board of education.

Carrying the signs were James H. Herbert, chairman of the board of directors of the Chamber and E. W. Meek, member of the board.

On Tuesday the scene moved to the public library building at Ninth and Locust, where the board of education offices are located. Women picketers, from the Women's auxiliary of the Chamber of Commerce, carried signs throughout the day.

Two Negro Assistants

Mrs. Burd has been head librarian at Lincoln branch library for many years. Two Negro assistant librarians, Miss Capitola Jones and Miss Mildred Kimbrough, are members of her staff.

Acting upon another suggestion made by the education committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the board this year is providing high school facilities for the students at the Jackson County Parental Home for Boys in Little Blue.

At the same time that the Chamber of Commerce asked for a Negro librarian at Lincoln high, it also asked that high school classes be provided at Little Blue. With the opening of this school year, the board of education purchased a bus for the transportation of 19 boys from Little Blue to the R. T. Coles junior and vocational high school.

Lloyd Gaines Reported "South of the Border"

New York Amsterdam News N.Y. N.Y.

9-7-40

By J. ROBERT SMITH
(Staff Correspondent)

KANSAS CITY, Kans.—As an answer to the question asked by the N.A.A.C.P. and newspapers a few months ago, namely, "Where is Lloyd Gaines?" according to an investigation conducted by The Amsterdam News, he is quite alive and is said to be in Mexico.

From all indications, it appears as though there was collusion between certain members of the powers-that-be, here in the West, and white educators to talk Gaines into crossing the border.

Called Yarn

From what seemed to be reliable sources in St. Louis, this correspondent learned that Gaines was seen by Pullman porters in a Mexico town.

Members of the group in Kansas City, Mo., who helped to stage the fight for his admission to the law department at the University of Missouri also admitted hearing a similar report, but termed it an unbelievable yarn.

No serious investigation was made, however, to determine whether the report had any foundation. It was also stated that it was turned over to the N.A.A.C.P. for their knowledge.

Two Factions

There seems to be bitter antagonism between St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., factions, according to stated stories, the former group accusing the latter of trying to capitalize on the case for business purposes, with white capital being involved.

The St. Louisans are definite in their assertion that the where-abouts of Gaines is known and he can be reached if really wanted. Just what form of bribe was used to get him to become a fugitive from the celebrated case is not known, but informants are positive that he received some kind of compensation to lure him away.

Was Somewhat Weak

Gaines, this correspondent also learned, was of the type that expected much for nothing, and was not above stooping to accept a reasonable offer to vanish.

With the exception of his court case, he was said to possess very much if any interest. No one age, he was said to possess very much if any interest. No one little of the elements of strong manhood knows anything.

Kansas City Mum

Here in Kansas City, Kans., and Kansas City, Mo.

Promotion Spells Progress

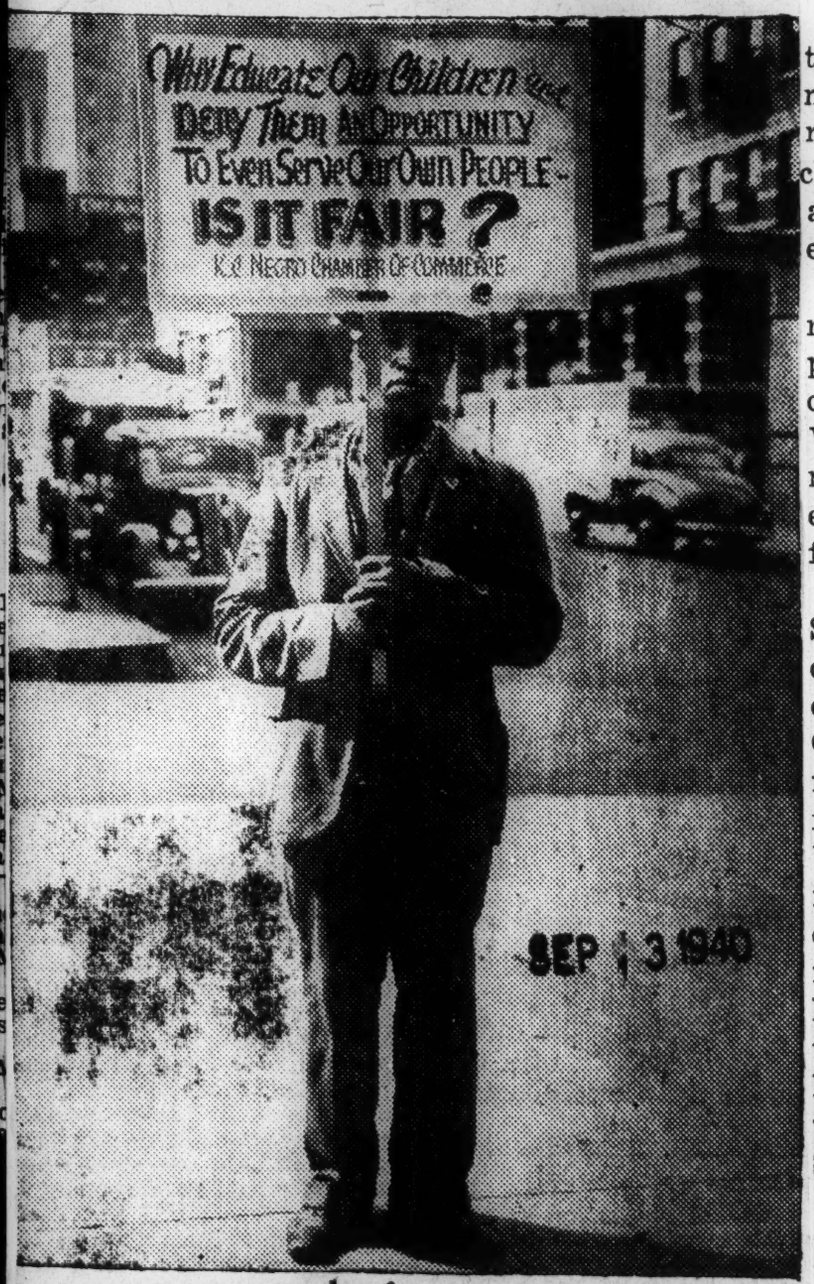
DEC 14 1940

The discouraging counsel so often heard which says "What's the use?" gets a well-deserved rebuke at times. Our experience unites in advising the opposite course. "Nothing beats a trial but a failure" it declares. And so it works out. Kansas City offers a present example. Its Wheatley-Provident hospital, whose management is vested in a group of Negro citizens, has been operated in recent years under a business manager, Guy D. Davis. During this time the city's General Hospital No. 2 had the usual political control. Came a new administration and a change of policy. The city reached over and took the manager whose training was gotten in the Negro hospital.

Prior to this change the air was full of talk about this city institution for colored people being managed by the same white manager in charge of the city's hospitals for whites. As the situation works out, the race has two group was marking time. Circumstances took them away and to the degree jobs, both on merit with an assurance they were not replaced we were losers. of permanency. That's a gain, and made But the realization of the one way to n the one way in which a gain can be go ahead and keep going is spreading. held. Kansas City, Mo.

What's the use?" is less resorted to. Promotion is the key to race progress. After a period of adjustment to the new So long as there were "Negro jobs" the order of things, brief we hope, the race will believe with all its heart that a man's a man for a' that, and will prepare itself dilligently and be ready for opportunity.

He Pickets for Negro Librarian


Why Educate Our Children and
Deny Them An Opportunity
To Even Serve Our Own People -
IS IT FAIR ?
K.C. NEGRO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
SEP 13 1940

One of the men who carried picket signs for four days last week in front of the public library at Ninth and Locust streets asking for a Negro head librarian at the Lincoln branch library. Two men picketed all day in front of the main library, and one in front of Lincoln branch. The picket sign above reads "Why Educate Our Children and Deny Them an Opportunity to Even Serve Our Own People? Is It Fair? K. C. Negro Chamber of Commerce."

Other picket signs read: "Negro librarians are in charge of nearly every Negro college, high school and public library in the country. Kansas City is a rare exception. Why?" and "Negro librarians in charge of Lincoln high school branch library is a fair appeal. Why does the board refuse it? Negro Chamber of Commerce."

Is This "Free Kansas"?

OCT 4 1940

Since race and color are not required to be attached to whatever else designates a citizen, it is surprising that Secretary of State Ryan refuses to grant a charter to the colored citizens of Wyandotte county, Kansas, who have formed a chamber of commerce.

It is easy to see how the state would refuse its authority to a group for improper purposes. It might even refuse citizens with a bad reputation, but the Wyandotte County Chamber of Commerce is made up of men who are in every way reputable and who organize for a laudable purpose.

What the Constitution of the United States says cannot be done, namely the denial or abridgement of rights for race or color, Mr. Secretary Ryan attempts. On the ground that the incorporators must say "Negro" to distinguish them from the Kansas City, Kansas Chamber of Commerce, Ryan of his own initiative or at the suggestion of someone, undertakes to force a change of name. The logic of his proposal would lead to the race description being added to whatever Negroes do in Kansas. John Brown, "Negro" pays his tax, out of which comes part of the salary of Mr. Secretary Ryan, for instance.

If the Kansas City, Kansas Chamber fears there will be confusion, it can take heart. None has occurred through the years before Negroes were business inclined, nor since their Monrovian club carried on all the activities of a chamber of commerce.

OCT 4 1940

Every such incident as this brings out the excessive burden which race prejudice is on American life. If all citizens could work together for their individual and mutual good, there could be no such triviality as this to take attention from community building. Nor would the secretary of state make himself ridiculous by setting up a requirement which is clearly prohibited.

P. E. Bishops Vote Down Jim Crow

OCT 26 1940

KANSAS CITY — A resolution asking for a colored missionary district in the South was rejected by a vote of 54 to 37 by the house of bishops at the Protestant Episcopal convention here last week.

The Rt. Rev. Edward T. Demby, retired Suffragan Bishop of Arkansas and only colored Bishop present in the house, opposed the move saying that colored people do not want a constitutional charge especially for them.

"We should have colored Bishops," he said. "We should have one in New York."

Wants to Avoid J.C.

Speaking in favor of the resolution, Bishop Middleton S. Barnwell of Savannah, Ga., insisted that "we are not asking for segregation but are trying to get away from it."

"I can't have in Georgia a diocesan conference where a meal is served to colored people," he said. "I can't find a hotel where colored and white are permitted to meet together. That condition won't change in your lifetime or mine."

Following a vote to drop 181 bygone favorites from the church hymnal, criticisms were voiced against inclusion of too many carols and, for the first time, of a spiritual, "Were You There When They Crucified My Lord?"

Fight Blamed as Draft Registrant Drops Dead

RALEIGH, N.C. (ANP) — The death of Hezekiah Fuller, 25, who collapsed while waiting to register for the draft, Wednesday, was attributed by Coroner Roy M. Banks to cerebral hemorrhage which "very likely" was the result of extreme fright."

The youth died shortly after being taken to St. Agnes Hospital.

DEFEAT CHURCH SEGREGATION

OCT 19 1940

KANSAS CITY—A determined effort at the Protestant Episcopal convention to segregate colored communicants in the south was lost when the house of bishops voted 54 to 37 to continue adherence to Christian principle.

The plan of the group of Southerners was to set up a separate missionary district for colored members in Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama to be presided over by a colored bishop. The plan if adopted woudl follow the segregated set-up lately established by the Methodist Church.

The bishops had rejected the proposal at an earlier session and then agreed to reconsider it. Bishop Middleton S. Barnwell of Savannah, Ga., had introduced the segregating resolution after he had secured the support of several other southerners.

"We in the South favor a bishop to lead his own people until God's black and white children can walk along side by side," said Bishop Barnwell in offering the resolution.

The southern bishop's emotional appeal about "God's black and white children walking side by side" borught caustic comment that if they were really God's children there should be nothing to prevent such Christlike companionship.

COURT ASKS TOPEKA SCHOOL BOARD TO ANSWER WHY NEGRO CAN'T ATTEND JUNIOR HIGH

TOPEKA, Kas.—(ANP)—John Hunt, attorney for the board of education, Thursday was given 20 days to file an answer to the writ of mandamus, handed down by the Kansas supreme court, forcing the school board to allow the enrollment of Orlando Graham at Boswell Junior high school.

Tinkham Veale and William Bradshaw represented the colored youth; and, according to reliable sources. it will not be necessary to search further for legal points to support their charges against the Topeka Board of Education which demanded that the colored youth be enrolled at Boswell.

Negro students in Topeka and a number of other Kansas towns attend separate grade schools up to the eighth grade, and then go to mixed high school. In Topeka, the junior high schools are for white students only. Negro students have no junior high school, the upper grades being included in their elementary schools.

Newton NAACP Conducts Fight Against Swimmig Pool Discrimination

NEWTON, Kans. — An appeal is being made by the Newton branch of the NAACP for contributions to help finance the case of the State Supreme Court in behalf of D. E. Kern and the Negro taxpayers of Newton. The case grows out of the denial of Negroes the use of the Municipal swimming pool which was constructed from a $30,000.00 bond issue which is assessed against property of all citizens regardless of race or color.

According to Samuel Ridley, president of the Newton branch of the NAACP, Negro citizens are being denied the right to use said pool and no arrangements have been made for a swimming pool for Negro citizens The local association filed a mandamus in the State Supreme Court in June 1936 and said mandamus has been stubbornly fought by the city of Newton for the last four years. On May 20, 1940 the State Supreme court re opened the case and appointed a Commissioner to take testimony in the case. This case is being fought for the constitutional rights of Negroes not only in Newton but thruout the entire state.

Mr. Ridley, president of the NAACP, is asking that contributions be sent to him as president of the NAACP, 321 W. First street, Newton, Kansas.

Lloyd Gaines Who Caused Law School To Be Started At Lincoln Still Missing

SEP 19 1940

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A question of doubt for the safety of Lloyd Gaines, principal figure in the famous Missouri University case, for whom the law school at Lincoln University was established, was expressed this week by school officials, here, as one year has passed since his disappearance.

When the time for enrollment came, Gaines didn't appear. When the NAACP took depositions at the law school in the Poro Building, the chief witness, Gaines, wasn't there. Where he is, 12 months later, still remains a mystery.

Was he a victim of foul play or did he sell his birthright for a mess of pottage? Did be become tired of it all and attempt to escape publicity? These are some of the questicns being asked by everyone.

The known trail of Gaines leads to Chicago and there it ends. He left his home in St. Louis in May, 1939, to attend an NAACP mass meeting and disappeared a few weeks after the meeting.

In past years Gaines has remembered to send his mother gifts and greeting cards. But he has not sent any word or contacted members of his family during the past year.

Burke Denies Rumor "No Negroes Allowed In His Town"

LITTLE RIVER, Kans.—William "Bill" Burke, Democratic candidate for governor of Kansas, denied the anti-Negro rumor circulated about his home town this week when he was asked about the story that when he was mayor of Little River, colored people were warned not to come to town.

"Well," replied Burke, to a Plaindealer representative, "one answer to that would be that I never was mayor of Little River. However,

Little River always has had a colored family—the Edwardses. Many Kansas towns, no larger than Little River, have no colored people, although there's no bar against them: When I went to Little River as a boy, the only man I could borrow a quarter from was George Edwards, the barber there for twenty-five years. In later years I had a chance to return this favor and lend him a little money. And until he closed his shop for his last illness, he gave me every shave I got in Little River. And I was a pallbearer at his funeral."

REFUSED

Courier Pittsburgh

Dr. William Lloyd Imes, only Negro on the team of speakers for the National Christian Science Mission which opened a nation-wide speaking tour in Kansas City, Sept. 29. Extremely popular with his co-workers and the vast audiences, Dr. Imes is pastor of St. James Presbyterian church, New York City. Because he was not permitted to stay at Hotel President, where other members were lodged, protests were made. Dr. E. Stanley Jones stated that Kansas City could not have had the meeting, if he had known of the existing situation.

Nashville Tenn Tennessean
April 21, 1940

ACCESS TO WHITE SCHOOLS IS ASKED

Kentucky Negro Group Demands Equality in Higher Education

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 20—(AP)—Members of the Kentucky Negro Education Association endorsed a recommendation today that the courts be asked, if necessary, to enforce their demand, for equality in higher education.

In final session, the K. N. E. A. approved a recommendation of its committee on higher education that unless the United States supreme court decision in the Missouri Lloyd Gaines case "be carried out in its fullest implications" that the K. N. E. A. go to court to demand that it be carried out. The Gaines decision set forth that all citizens within the borders of the states are entitled to equal educational opportunities.

Earlier, K. N. E. A. leaders said this decision gave Negroes the legal right to attend the University of Kentucky and University of Louisville. The state laws ban Negroes from attending white schools, and K. N. E. A. speakers repeatedly have asserted Kentucky Negroes did not have equality in education because of inadequate facilities for instruction at Kentucky State College, Frankfort.

Prosecutor Forced to Take Back Epithet

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 18—A Jefferson County prosecuting attorney was forced to "eat crow" here recently when he referred to a colored defendant as a "darky." After complaints from the defendant's attorney the prosecutor asked that the term be stricken from the record.

WHITE SEMINARY OPENS ITS DOORS

DEC 14 1940

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 12—It was learned here on good authority last week, that the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary (white) here, in face of strong opposition, had opened its doors and admitted two Negro theological students.

Admit Colored Graduate Students To Kentucky U., NAACP Urges

NEW YORK—The solution to Kentucky's problem of what to do with Negro college students who wish to pursue graduate and professional training within the state is to admit these students to state institutions without further ado.

This was the position taken by the N.A.A.C.P. in a letter to Frank L. McVey, president of the University of Kentucky, and chairman of the advisory committee appointed by the governor of Kentucky to look into the matter in the light of the Supreme Court decision handed down in the Gaines case.

A report recently made public by the committee admits that the United States Supreme Court decision calling for Gaines's admission to the University of Missouri unless another school, equal in every detail is set up is perfectly clear.

However, the report takes no positive stand on the issue, merely pointing out that a Kentucky statute of 1904 might make it difficult for the state to comply with the High Court's decision, unless this law is modified. The report recommends that facilities be expanded to meet the educational needs of the Negro population in Kentucky through the expansion of the present Louisville Municipal College.

Wherever Negro students find it impossible to get the training they want at either this school or at the Kentucky State College, then the state must necessarily provide for the student in "other ways," the report says.

This is as far as the report goes in actually making a recommendation to solve this particular problem, although many other suggestions about other problems are given.

AUDITORIUM BAN AT MARIAN'S RECITAL IN NEW ORLEANS FOUGHT

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 28.—Marian Anderson's forthcoming recital here at the Municipal Auditorium May 6 has brought into sharp focus the issue of discrimination against Negroes as practiced by the auditorium management.

Negro leaders here complain:

1. That the local Municipal Auditorium is the only such structure in the South which Negroes are not permitted to rent.

2. That when Negroes are admitted they are placed so high in the balcony that they cannot enjoy performances.

Because of these two factors, there is an insistent and growing demand that an attempt be made to settle the issue, once for all, before Miss Anderson comes to town.

Some effort to obtain a description of the singer's attitude has been made, but letters and telegrams to her and her manager have not been answered.

Plans are under way to hold a conference of leaders in the city to discuss the use of the auditorium and the seating of Negroes. Indications are that there may be a boycott of the concert by Negroes if more attractive seating arrangements are not made.

Boycott Is Denied By Clergy

New Orleans Ministerial Alliance Pledges Support to Marian Anderson Recital.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18—(ANP)--Denying the rumor that it had instituted objection to Negroes attending the Marian Anderson recital to be held at Municipal auditorium, May 6, the Interdenominational Ministerial alliance in its regular meeting Friday pledged co-operative support to the recital and recognized the accommodation offered Negroes as "most liberal."

Reasons for this action by the group lie in the report to the meeting that Rev. R. W. Coleman, president of the body, had expressed intention of the ministers to support a rumored boycott of the recital because Negroes were not allowed to use any portion of the auditorium that they desired. Rev. Coleman denied that he had made any such assertions and although he was opposed to any form of segregation, did not feel justified in raising a "howl" over such libers accommodations at this time.

The ministers agreed that if Negroes supported this venture, it would go a long way in breaking down the contention that Negroes would not attend auditorium promotions in large numbers if given the opportunity.

They also expressed the opinion that Miss Marian Anderson should not be made to face such embarrassment as requesting a statement from her relative to the proposed arrangement.

CHARGE NEGRO TOURISTS HIT BY REGULATION

Defender

Rap Special Requirements For Race Americans Entering Country

1-20-40

Chicago Ill.

ST. LOUIS—A protest was registered last week by Attorney Sidney R. Redmond, president of the National Bar Association with the Mexican government protesting its discriminatory attitude towards the American Negro. The action came as the result of an inquiry made by Redmond as to the Negroes desiring to go to Mexico.

Raul G. Dominguez, Mexican consul in St. Louis, writing to Attorney Redmond, stated:

"In reference to your kind letter of June 12, 1940, addressed to Mr. Joel Quinones, former consul of Mexico in this city, I wish to inform you that in accordance with the immigration law of Mexico, the Negro people are included in a group of persons all of whom must apply for their own permits directly to:

Secretaria de Gobernacion
Deartments de Poblacion
Mexico, D. F.
Mexico."

That this is a gross discrimination against the Negroes is shown in the reply written by Attorney Redmond, Saturday, July 13, in which he pointed out that no such other group of American citizens is so treated. The protest, addressed to Mexico City, said:

"Our attention has just been called to a letter from Mr. Raul G. Dominguez, Mexican consul in St. Louis, which says that 'in accordance with the immigration law of Mexico, the Negro people are included in a group of persons all of whom must apply for their own permits directly to Mexico City' instead of getting them directly from the local Mexican consul as all other Americans do.

"We are indeed surprised that Mexico should take such action as this. It is unwarranted discrimination by your government and inconsistent with its great history.

"The National Bar Association begs to take this means of protesting the law and of urging its repeal so that fair play and equality will be offered to all who visit your beautiful country.

"Thanking you for your consideration of the matter, I am,

Respectfully yours,
S. R. Redmond, president."

Detroit Liberals Push Probe Of Attacks on Negro Students

Police Have Not Found Instigators of Drive, But KKK Openly Operates in the City— Unionists Aroused to Danger

By William Allan

(Special to the Sunday Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., March 2. — A series of organized attacks against Negro students at one of Detroit's largest schools, Northwestern High School, developed this week, commencing Monday and reaching proportions of mob violence by Thursday. Gangs of white hoodlums from the neighborhood obviously incited by some reactionary outside source, 2,000 capacity but 6,000 students fell upon Negro youths as they enrolled.

emerged from the school and beat them brutally. Today, aroused and angered liberal, labor and Negro organizations commenced a thorough investigation to find out the instigators of the mob violence.

The whole series of attacks, has all the characteristics of being organized by anti-Negro fascist elements, school authorities admit that somewhere on Grand River, a street running past the school, a meeting was held last Monday of groups of white youths.

Following this meeting, Tuesday and Wednesday saw more attacks on the Negro youths. Thursday a crowd of 5,000 people witnessed the most vicious attacks yet were launched, with gangs of ten white hoodlums leading attacks on single Negroes. Still Detroit's police have "not found" the real instigators.

SCHOOLS OVERCROWDED

While press and school authorities attempted to put the entire blame for the fascist attacks upon the Negroes upon the overcrowded conditions in the school, and while it was admitted that this same overcrowding exercises a brutal effect upon the school life, still all appearances would indicate that there are sinister and powerful forces behind the mob attacks.

School authorities admit the serious overcrowding in the North-

Of the six thousand students 1,250 are Negroes. Recently classes have been merged because of the firing of teachers.

The Detroit police, summoned several tmes during the terror incidents of the past week, made no serious attempt to halt the beatings of Negroes, although on one occasion there were as many as 100 police stationed outside the school.

Ironically, of those arrested, the large majority have been Negroes.

Friday the American Student Union, the Youth Council of N. A. A. C. P. The Charity Club, Negro Youth Club and the Jewish American Youth Council at Northwestern issued a leaflet demanding that the attacks stop, urging the students to use common sense and to see that outside forces were responsible for promoting these vicious attacks against fellow students and urging the student body to organize to stop the provocations.

Youths who distributed this leaflet were arrested by police who maintained that "this leaflet was provoking further trouble."

The advocates of this "theory" were none other than the supposedly abolished "red squad" which swung into action on this matter by grilling the leaflet distributors at the police station.

Among the people who distributed the leaflet were Dr. Thomson leader of the NAACP, plus three other Negro youths and five white students. These people when taken to the police station were met by the "red squad" who greeted them with the supposedly wisecrack of "hull comrades."

For several hours the inquisition went on, with no stated purpose of finding out if they were Communists."

Soothing syrup editorials in the Detroit press, declare that "everything will be all right and that authorities are taking adequate measures" and are clearly an attempt to whitewash a serious attack on a section of Detroit's residents, the Negro people.

Disturbing rumors have now begun to emanate from other high schools. At Cass Tech it is reported that there have been attempts to whip up up antagonism. Likewise at Northern High School, similar forces are seeking to egg on white students to attack the Negro students.

Frederick Fine, State Executive Secretary of the Young Communist League, condemned Friday "the incitations to race violence" and called for harmony and unity between the Negro and white students.

The statement read in part, "the youth must be vigilant in these war times against efforts to pit white against Negro."

"Overcrowding at Northwestern High School," said Fine, "and many acts of discrimination contribute to this type of friction, patricularly when there are forces outside the precincts of the school who are eagerly awaiting such moments to create attacks against Negroes, in order to cover up the real issues affecting Negro and white students."

"The Young Communist League," said Fine, "calls upon Negro and white students to unite and work for the elimination of these harmful conditions that serves as a basis for reactionary forces to pit Negro and white against each other."

KLAN ACTIVE

Investigations of Ku Klux Klan revivals in Detroit over the last months are being carried out by liberal forces in the city. The Klan has been organizing meetings, concentrating on the West Side, where this particular school where the assaults took place is located.

The Klan now maintains open headquarters at 89 West Forest Ave., Detroit, for the first time in ten years. This has been the subject of much discussion among labor leaders, especially Catholic trade unionists who see the Klan as a potential organizer of such actions as took place this week at the Northwestern School.

A Citizens Committee is being organized to investigate the various reports of the beatings. All Negro organizations in Detroit yesterday met with Mayor Jeffries and the police commissioner, with very little results.

Up to Friday no thorough investigation seemed under way by the police department, despite the fact that hundreds of youth are implicated and a real investigation could certainly unearth the lynch forces which have created the worst series of attacks on Detroit Negroes in many years.

These attempts at "race riots" recall the bloody terror which was incited by the reactionary industrialists against the Negroes during the last world war hysteria. They are regarded as an attempt by the auto barons to break up the solidarity among the Negro and white auto workers which resulted in the recent successful agreement won from Chrysler by the United Automobile Workers, CIO. At that time the employers tried to incite terror against the Negro workers to break the auto workers strike, but it fell flat due to the strength of the UAW and its widespread support in the Negro community.

Senator Asks Dean's Removal On Racial Bias

Michigan State Dean Charged With Showing Discrimination

SEP 19 1940

DETROIT, Mich.—Charges of discrimination were placed against Fred T. Mitchell, dean of men at the Michigan State College, by Senator Chas. C. Diggs, who demanded last week that Mitchell appear before the board of the school and the president of the school this week and be removed from his office.

Senator Diggs made the trip to East Lansing after the alleged discriminatory action of the dean had been brought to his attention by Mrs. Hazel Marshall, of Toledo.

The request for Mitchell's removal is said to have started with the attempt of the dean to segregate P. V. Duffy, Toledo student, to a specified section of Wells Hall, where space has been allotted to colored students.

Mrs. Marshall had written to Mitchell asking that dormitory reservations for Duffy be made in the men's residence hall. In reply Mitchell stated that space had been reserved in Wells Hall for Negroes but that it was filled up and that he would have to wait until a vacancy occurred in the said area.

"This is positively the most outrageous violation of the Diggs Civil Rights law that ever occurred," Diggs stated, "and to happen in our own state school, supported by all citizens of Michigan."

Senator Diggs caused an investigation at the school a few years back resulting in the elimination of an evil practice at the institution.

He stated that he intended to demand an extensive investigation into discriminatory practices against Jews and Negroes at the school.

PARENTS SEEK SOLUTION AT MASS MEETING

Protest Discrimination In Arresting Of Race Students Only

DETROIT, March 8—Al though the rioting at North western high school betwee Race and white students sub sided last week end, th aftermath brought forth criticism for members of the police depart ment and the head of the insti tution. Chicago, Ill

The criticisms, born during the heat of the fighting between the students last Monday and Tuesday flared into open expression Satur day night at a mass meeting called purportedly to find a solution to the racial problem. 3-9-40

A resolution, criticising the police for their activity during the disturbance, was adopted by the large number of parents of both races, who filled St. Cyprian Episcopal church. Defender

It was charged that the police, in many instances, had fallen down on the job and permitted rioting where it should not have occurred. The officers were also accused of arresting only Race students, notwithstanding the testimony of whites that Race students were not the aggressors.

Demand Dismissals

In another resolution adopted, the removal of B. J. Rivet, principal of the school was demanded on the grounds that he had not exercised the proper authority to frustrate a condition which had been brewing at the school for many weeks. The resolution also requested the dismissal of four teachers at the school.

At the same time the meeting went on record to petition the Common Council for a thorough investigation of the disturbance.

The strife, brewing for many weeks, was fanned into open fighting Monday afternoon. Seven youths and a policeman were injured.

One of the injured boys, Raymond O'Hara, 18, white, was stabbed in the ribs. He is not a student at the school. He told police that his interest in the fighting developed out of the inability of his younger brother to attend the school because of the increased enrollment of Race students at Northwestern.

15 Youths Arrested

This was denied by school officials who said of the 4,000 pupils at the school, 750 were members of the Race, and the number is no larger than it has been in the past three or four years.

Charges that Race students were not the aggressors in the open fighting were verified to by Harold Erickson, 16-year-old white student. He was among the seven injured. The policeman was injured by white boys.

At least 15 youths were arrested during the disturbance, including Lorenzo Pack, former student at Northwestern and now a heavyweight fighter.

Charges against Pack were dismissed in Recorder's court Friday after witnesses had testified that he was trying to get students to disperse when arrested.

The battle Monday afternoon began on Grand River avenue in front of Northwestern, and moved westward two blocks to the grounds of Wingert elementary school before police were able to quell the disturbance. During that time many heads had been cracked with clubs and hurled bricks.

Rev. Malcolm G. Dade, pastor of St. Cyprian Episcopal church called the meeting for Saturday and presided

Blame Cops Afro-American in Disorder

3-9-40

White Pupils Said to Have Started Fight at School

Baltimore, Md.

By RUSS J. COWANS

DETROIT—Bitter criticism of the Detroit police department for its alleged partiality, recommendation for the removal of the principal, and the demand for a sweeping investigation of the racial disturbance at Northwestern High School last week, featured the mass meeting of parents held Saturday night in St. Cyprian Episcopal Church.

The racial demonstration, in which a large number of students were seriously hurt in the outbursts of slugging which tied traffic in front of the school in a snarl, began on a small scale last Monday, flared Monday afternoon, and subsided, with the exception of sporadic fighting, Tuesday.

Those attending the meeting Saturday were emphatic in their denunciations of the police, declaring that had the officers been impartial, the fighting would have been quelled Monday, and no damage done.

Not Aggressors

These same critics of the police pointed out that of the arrests made during the heat of the disturbance, 99 per cent were colored, and yet there were white witnesses who had stated the colored students were not the aggressors.

The parents, of whom about one-eighth were white, adopted a resolution demanding the removal of B. J. Rivet as principal of Northwestern High School, located on the fringe of the large colored settlement on the West Side.

It was the opinion of those present that Mr. Rivet has not shown the right attitude in facing racial problems, thereby paving the way for similar disturbances.

Want Thorough Probe

The group also adopted a resolution to petition the Common Council for a thorough probe of the fighting which resulted in injury to six youths and a policeman, Monday afternoon, and the arrest of fifteen persons during the fighting Tuesday.

There were many versions about the cause of the trouble, but the one accepted is that whites resented the large enrollment of colored students at the school. According to reports, there are now 750 colored students among the 4,000 pupils.

MICHIGAN STATE DORMS TO ADMIT NEGRO STUDENTS

SEP 2 1 1940

LANSING, Mich. (ANP).—Negro students are to be admitted to the dormitories at Michigan State college here for the first time as a result of a protest made by a committee from Detroit.

The committee which appeared before officials of the school included Rev. Malcom G. Dade of St. Cyprian Episcopal church, Mrs. Rosa Gragg and Dr. James J. McLendon, president of the Detroit N.A A.C.P. Senator G. C. Diggs of the Michigan legislature took an active part in the proceedings.

President Shaw announced that Franklin V. Duffy of Toledo, the student about whom the protest revolved, had been assigned to dormitory space and that colored students would be so assigned in the future when they made proper application.

News Briefs From Far and Near

SMASH RACE BARS AT M. U.

Detroit.—Following a conference between three representatives of the Detriot Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and officials of the school, the charges of alleged racial discrimination at Michigan college were amicably adjusted.

SEP 1 9 1940

Courier Bystander

The charges developed out of an alleged attempt to assign Franklin V. Duffy of Toledo, who had applied for a room in one of the college dormitories, to a segregated area.

Fred T. Mitchell, dean of men at Michigan State College, in his reply to Duffy's application for room, pointed out that "space in Wells Hall reserved for Negro men students had been assigned, but Duffy could have an option on the first vacancy occurring."

Des Moines Iowa

Following the conference Robert S. Shaw, president of Michigan State College, announced that if discrimination had prevailed in the past, it would be changed in the future and colored students admitted to all dormtories. He also stated that Duffy had been assigned to one of the dormitories.

Mississippi Educators Think Negro Needs A Cheap Textbook In Keeping With Intelligence

Tells Senators Cost of Books Would Be One-third of What White Children's Would Cost.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 15. (ANP) Negro school children need a set of cheap textbooks "better suited to the level of their intelligence," eight leading white educators told a state senate committee Tuesday.

These educators want a textbook bill revised so whites and Negroes will not be taught from the same texts. School Superintendent H. M. Ivy of Meridian told the committee that bill as written would require educators to teach children of Mississippi's vast disfranchised Negro population "the same principles of voting, rights and responsibilities taught white pupils." This, he inferred, was not only a waste of time but dangerous.

M. E. Morehead, assistant superintendent, of Hinds county, said the state system "could provide the Negro with a set of texts best suited to the level of his intelligence for one-third of what it costs for the white child."

Urge Mississippi Governor to Veto Law Giving Negro Pupils Separate Textbooks

JACKSON, Miss.—Negro citizens all over the state and nation are sending letters, telegrams and other forms of protest to Governor Johnson urging him to veto the newly passed jim-crow textbook law which would prevent Negro children from learning about matters of government.

The law, passed by both houses of the legislature, provides for free textbooks in the first eight grades but carries a provision under which Negro and white children will not use the same type of textbooks on civics and social science.

The civics textbooks to be used by Negro pupils will not contain information on the importance of voting, instructions on how to vote, matters of government and civic responsibilities. The Negro texts will deal mostly with history.

In passing the law, the legislators said that Negro children should not know those things. In the senate, where the bill passed by vote of 37 to 9, Senator H. L. Davis of Oxford, Miss., said:

"Under the constitution the Negro is a citizen and of course we know and accept that. But he can never expect to be given the same educational and social privileges with the white man and he doesn't expect them. The best education we can give him is to use his hands because that's how he must earn his living. It always has and it always will be."

The bill provides that all books returned by white and Negro pupils must be stored in separate warehouses to prevent white children from using the same books used by Negroes.

Dr. E. M. Gavin, state senator from Stafford Springs, stated the books should be separated so white children would not get germs from Negro children's books.

The bill, passed by both houses, now goes to a joint committee of both houses to iron out minor differences.

Governor Johnson has not yet signed the bill. Petitions are pouring into his office urging him to veto it.

Among Negro citizens registering protests with the governor are Dr. A. W. Dumas of Natchez, president of the National Medical association, and Dr. S. D. Redmond of Jackson.

Urge Governor To Veto Anti-Negro Book Bill

NEW YORK—(SNS)—In a telegram to Governor Paul B. Johnsin, of Mississippi, the National Association for the Advancement o Colored People vigorously condemned the state's free textbook bill, which passed the upped house of the state legislature February 2 by a vote of 337 to 9.

Urging the Governor to veto this vicious Anti-Negro bill which would allow the state to designate special civics books for Negro students in uhich the duties of citizenship and the necessity of exercising the right to vote would be eliminated, the NAACP's telegram advised the Mississippi chief executive that if the bill is passed and he refuses to veto it, the Association will test its constitutionality at the first opportunity. The telegram was sent to the Governor February 9. No reply has been received as yet.

Discrimination Eliminated From Mississippi Textbook Statute By the Legislature

Doubt As To Constitutionality of Effort Raised By Cautious Members

Fear Vote Knowledge Will Ruin "Good Negroes"

JACKSON.—(ANP)—After a fiery discussion on the proposed Free Textbook bill amendment, providing separate warehouses for books to be used by white and Negro students because of "the prevalence of syphilis and tuberculosis among Negroes," the Mississippi legislature last week vetoed the proposal by accepting the conference committee's report, which questioned the feasibility of such a move. This action, termed "knuckling under to the Negroes" by several members of the senate, came after considerable debate on the matter.

The introduction of threatening letters, reportedly written by New York and New Jersey Negroes to Sen. Henry Lee Davis, brought a climax to the day's proceedings, and the senator asked that his remarks about Negroes not be quoted in the press. He said:

"I wish to keep my record straight. It is best not to air this thing any further, but I want you to know how I feel." To this Senator Richardson of Philadelphia, responded:

"Senator Davis, we all fee about this like you do. But sir why write something in this bil we know will be done and accomplished without being written? They (the textbook board) have all athority to do these things we want them to do. Why write them into the bill and seriously affect its constitutionality?"

Representative E. Denham, De Soto, opposed elimination of the amendment because he said such a move would put on public record "the social equality of whites and Negroes."

Augusta, Ga., Labor Review
February 16, 1940

TEXTBOOK BILL

Is Passed by Mississippi Legislature

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 16 — — Mississippi's controversial free textbook measure, minus debate-provoking "Jim Crow" amendments, today needed only the governor's signature to become law.

Women were cleared from the Senate gallery yesterday when anonymous letters, some couched in obscene and insulting language, were read.

One of the amendments would have a separate civics textbook for negroes which would not give instruction in such civic duties as voting. Another would have directed storing of books for whites and negroes in separate warehouses "because of the prevalence of syphilis and tuberculosis amoung negroes."

The Senate agreed to strike out the "Jim Crow" provisions and the house concurred a short time later, thus putting the bill before the governor. The measure would provide free school books for pupils of the first eight grades.

One of the letters cursed an aged senator as "diabolical scum" and asserted that he and his "rebel cohorts" have spent "your entire ungodly life pressing the black man into the mire for one reason and only one and that is because you are afraid of him."

The Senate unanimously adopted a resolution directing that the letters be turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation as "threats of violence."

Discrimination Eliminated From Miss. Textbook Bill

JACKSON—(A N P)—After a fiery discussion on the proposed Free Textbook bill amendment, providing separate warehouses for books to be used by white and Negro students because of "the prevalence of syphilis and tuberculosis among Negroes," the Mississippi legislature last week vetoed the proposal by accepting the conference committee's report, which questioned the feasibility of such a move. This action termed "knuckling under to the Negroes"

Letters From North Introduced To Win Fight

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TO BE ACCOMPLISHED ANYWAY

"Senator Davis, we all feel about this like you do. But sir, why write something in this bill we know will be done and accomplished without being written? They (the textbook board) have all authority to do these things we want them to do. Why write them into the bill and seriously affect its constitutionality?"

Representative E. Denham, De-Soto, opposed elimination of the amendment because he said such a move would put on public record "the social equality of whites and Negroes."

SAYS HOSPITAL REFUSED TO ADMIT INJURED

One White, Three Colored, Allegedly Turned Down By Mississippi-Owned Institution, Red Cross Representative Charges.

OCT 12 1940

MERIDIAN, Miss., Oct. 10—At a meeting Friday of the Council of Church Women composed of representatives of church organizations of this city, it was charged by Mrs. Mollie Hodges, National Field Representative of the American Red Cross . . . that the State-owned and operated Matty Hersee hospital located here, refused to admit for treatment a white man and three race men injured in the tornado that swept through the Lauderdale community last Monday a week ago.

Names of the injured were not given, but it was alleged the white man who sought aid at the hospital the night after the storm was refused, and had to return to his home, but later was admitted to the institution and is still a patient there. The Negro men were never admitted, but were taken elsewhere for attention.

Contending the position taken was a proper one, Dr. C. F. Dorsey of the hospital staff, asserted all patients in need of hospitalization were given first aid treatment, while those who officials decided did not need it were not admitted.

Separate Civics Books Banned In Mississippi

JACKSON, MISS., Feb. 15—(AP)—The Mississippi Senate with weeping and shouted arguments today eliminated "Jim Crow" amendments from a free textbook bill.

The chamber was cleared of women spectators for the reading of anonymous letters from northern states which cursed an aged senator as "diabolical scum" and included a long list of eloquent obscenities.

By unanimous resolution the Senate later voted to submit them to the Federal Bureau of Investigation as "threats of violence."

The fight began with introduction of a conference committee report eliminating from the textbook measure two Senate floor amendments.

One provided that negroes could be taught from separate civics textbooks which would not include instructions in civic responsibilities such as voting. The second permitted storage of white and negro pupils' textbooks in separate warehouses. A physician member had supported this provision "because of the prevalence of syphilis and tuberculosis among the negroes of this State."

Members of the education committee accused the reports opponents of an attempt to wreck the bill maliciously by dragging into debate the inflammatory negro issue.

Committee members said these speakers had no real interest in the "Jim Crow" amendments which "everybody knows provide for two things which are going to be taken care of whether or not they are in the bill."

Senator Mack Young, the committee's chairman, urged adoption of the report since Arthur Garfield Hayes of New York had threatened suit on a question of the amendment's constitutionality.

The report passed 24-13 after a long debate of intense bitterness.

Senator H. L. Davis, white haired farmer-member and author of the separate warehousing provision, at one point broke in tears in resenting the "insulting" letters which had come to him.

Two letters to Davis from Passaic, N. J., and Brooklyn, N. Y., were read to the chamber by Senator Arthur Lake, who represents the high "delta" cotton plantation district around Greenville.

The report went to the House for final action before being signed by the governor.

'JIM CROW' ITEMS OF TEXTBOOK ACT DIE IN STRUGGLE

Plea to Protect Health of White Pupils' Uttered in Vain

(The Associated Press)

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 16.—Mississippi's defeated "Jim Crow" textbook bill amendments died in the Senate today with a final convulsive struggle.

Members voted 28-18 against technical motions which would have reopened a bitter fight on a final version of the bill which passed Thursday.

But members first listened today to a plea from its "elder statesman," 79-year-old Senator William Beauregard Roberts of Rosedale, that the Davis separate-warehousing amendment be retained to "proclaim that in Mississippi the race issue is still paramount."

This amendment, providing Negro textbooks could be kept in separate storage to "protect the health of white pupils," was eliminated with another providing for separate types of civics texts by a conference committee report adopted yesterday by both House and Senate.

"There is no question of the right of this Legislature to separate the Negro and the white man," the senator said. "The supreme court has upheld our separate transportation systems and our separate schools."

Cites 1890 Session

"I was at the constitutional convention of 1890 when the best brains and stoutest hearts proclaimed that in Mississippi the race issue is paramount and that there can never be any personal contact between the white and black races.

"I don't care what the press writes about this. I don't care anything about anonymous letters from the North that caused such excitement yesterday. But I am a very old man and Jordan is lapping by my feet. There is only one stand for Mississippi; it has been my stand all of my life. I want to see no weakening of it now."

Vote on the motions prevailed against Roberts' arguments and the law which went to Governor Paul Johnson for signature today provided free textbooks for children of the first eight grades with no provisions for discrimination of races.

Members of the Senate education committee who fought the Jim Crow amendments Thursday said that these weakened the bill's constitutionality, on which the American civil liberties union had threatened a test case.

Committeemen pointed out that "red-blooded Mississippians and the sons of Confederate soldiers" who would administer the bill would carry out purposes of the amendments without their being written in the law.

'Misguided Yankee'

Senator Albert Lake of Greenville, like Roberts a member from the rich "Delta" cotton section, in a written statement today termed Arthur Garfield Hayes of New York, a member of the American Civil Liberties Union, a "misguided Yankee" who brought the Negro issue to a head when he "challenged the governor with a telegram."

The Senate's denial of Roberts' plea for retention of the amendments, Lake said, "was the most shameful act a Mississippi Legislature ever performed."

"The issue was clear. There was no threat or effort to make any fight on the textbook bill. The question was whether the work of our fathers and our older citizens of today, when in 1890 the vital issue of white supremacy in Mississippi was solved in a fair and just manner, would be preserved in spirit, and whether the work of these statesmen who wrought so well in those critical days would be carried as the torch of true understanding and co-operation between the races.

"The matter could have been handled quietly as we have handled such matters in the past, had not that misguided Yankee, Arthur Garfield Hayes, challenged the governor with a telegram and had not deluded whites and Negroes led astray by small-minded men flung scurrilous charges and epithets at the heads of venerable men of this state.

"Once those challenges and epithets were flung, there was but one manly answer—a unanimous vote to handle the issue as the Senate originally determined, by the adoption and reinsertion of the Davis amendment. The majority of 22 senators—a so-caleld administration bloc—had not the courage or foresight to do that."

Mississippi Decides Not To Teach Negro Child Civic Principles

Different Textbook From One Used In White School Ordered By Lawmakers

JACKSON, Miss. — (AP) — Mississippi's lawmakers placed frank opinions in the Journal today that the fourteenth amendment and the Civil War have not made the Negro a white man's equal.

They decided not to teach Negro children civic principles like voting since, they explained, the Negro will never be able to use the information.

This was done at the request of leading educators throughout the state who asked that two sets of civics books be provided.

The Senate voted to keep the Negro pupil's free textbooks in a separate warehouse because, one speaker said, "the health of our white children is more important than constitutionality."

Dr. E. M. Gavin, senator from Stafford Springs, said "the prevalence of syphilis and tuberculosis among the Negro population makes this amendment advisable and I am for it."

A member of the education committee was quick to tell the group, however, that this provision would endanger the bill's constitutionality.

"Any redblooded, Southern, Mississippi gentleman who is a member of the Textbook Board is going to take care of that situation without our writing it into law," he said. Nevertheless, the amendment was approved overwhelmingly.

A social outlook was expressed by Senator H. L. Davis, of Oxford a planter and one of the Legislature's oldest members:

"Under the constitution the Negro is a citizen, and of course we know and accept that. But he can never expect to be given the same educational and social privileges with the white man and he doesn't expect them. The best education we can give him is to use his hands, because that's how he must earn his living. It always has and it always will be."

Miss. Senate Proposes Textbook Segregation

JACKSON, Miss. — Separate civic textbooks, eliminating instruction in such principles as voting, may be assigned to Mississippi's jim crow schools in the future.

An amendment making this possible was attached to a bill providing for free textbooks in the first eight grades of public schools, which the State Senate passed 37 to 9, last week.

Senate stipulations would also require that the special books be kept in separate warehouses, on the theory that "prevalence of syphilis and tuberculosis among the colored population" justifies such a practice.

"Can't Expect Equality"

During discussion of the measure, Senator H. L. Davis, Oxford plantation owner, declared that the colored citizen, since he "can never expect to be given the same educational and social privileges with the white man," needs education in using his hands, "because that's how he must earn his living. It always has and it always will be."

Insertion of the jim crow amendments, according to a member of the Senate's education committee, will endanger the constitutionality of the measure, which now awaits concurrence on these revisions by a joint committee of the house and senate.

Earlier in the month, a petition asking equal educational facilities in the State had been presented to Governor Paul Johnson and the Legislature by the Mississippi Educational Council, a new permanent organization formed as an outgrowth of a recent State-wide educational fact-finding conference.

age of Vicious Jim-ow Text Book Law Exposes Real Enemies

By Ben Davis, Jr.

The Mississippi State legislature the other day gave an example of how the landlord-mill owner system in the South is digging its own grave.

Its action in voting separate and different text-books for the Negro and white children of the state presents a picture of the capitalist lynch system against the Negroes and how it works. To a greater or lesser extent, this system extends throughout the country, including, in subtler form, New York State. Its victims are poor whites, labor, the foreign-born, the Jewish people, as well as the Negro.

The special jim-crow civics text book which the unfortunate Negro child is to study, is to indoctrinate him with the poison of "inferiority" through deliberate distortions of the Negro's contribution to American democracy, a la Gone with the Wind. The lily-white text book for the white child is to infect him with delusions of grandeur based upon white chauvinism which is the main ideological theory of the white ruling class from Wall Street to the Southern bourbons.

AN INSANE PROPOSAL

One landlord State Senator proposed keeping the textbooks in separate warehouses because of the "prevalence of syphilis and tuberculosis" among Negroes. The degrading conditions under which the Negroes are forced to live, are not used to show why they should be improved, but for the purpose of slandering and segregating the Negroes.

But the crowning reason of the separate text-books is that all mention of how to vote is to be "deleted" from the Negro child's edition. This takes place at a time when Negroes are showing their determination to vote, throughout the South — and when the poor white workers and sharecroppers are uniting with them to strike down the specious and unconstitutional poll tax system.

It remained however for another landlord State Senator to express in the most cynical form the real content, purpose and perspective of this lynch system. Couching his slave market attitude in the "gallant" language of a Southern "gentlem[illegible]id:

Ne[illegible]izen, and, of course we k[illegible]d accept that. But he c[illegible]er expect to be given the sa[illegible] educational and social privileges with the white man and he doesn't expect them. The best education we can give him is to use his hands because that's how he must earn his living. It always has and it always will be."

There's no use trying to argue with such a statement, every sentence of which makes of its author a slanderous liar. One can only marvel that two days before the 131st Birthday Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln, who died that Negroes might become free citizens and that democracy might move on, such a brazen defiance of the Civil War Aendments can be uttered.

WHERE RESPONSIBILITY LIES

The capitalist class and its prostitute apologists forever try to place responsibility for the remaining friction (now diminishing) between poor whites and Negroes on these same poor whites and Negroes. But doesn't the tyrannical and un-American action of the Mississippi legislature show who is responsible for this friction?

Doesn't it show that the age-old attempts to divide the Negroes and whites against their common interests comes from the frock-coated "best people"—the reactionary politicians in the South who are but stooges for the landlords and mill-owners? And where do these landlords and mill-owners get their power except from the fountain-stream of Wall Street.

The rule of the Bilbos, Harrisons, Connallys and Martin Dies in the South is beginning to feel the pressure of the people below, that they have to resort to such unheard-of hooligan tactics as the Mississippi Legislature. The developing New South is starting to worry them. They see the rising labor and sharecropper movement, the right-to-vote issue brought before the nation by John L. Lewis and such organizations as the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and the Southern Negro Youth Congress. They are disturbed by such incidents as the white girl students in Missouri energetically backing the fight of the Negro girl to enter the jim-crow State university. Five years ago such events did not take place, and now, under the influence of the great American Youth Congress, even bigger and better things can be expected from the young people of the South. The reactionary lynch class is frightened by the steadfast self-sacrificing work of the Communist Party in the South, battling like the old Abolitionists for the freedom of the Negro and for unity with the poor whites.

Southern State Wants To Stop Teaching Negroes About Rights To Vote: To Segregate Textbooks

JACKSON, Miss.—If the will of the Senate of this State be done Negro and white school children will have separate sets of civics textbooks. The Senate last week passed 37-9 a measure providing free textbooks in the first eight grades but adopted an amendment which its education committee said would eliminate from the civics texts for Negroes instruction in such principles as voting.

It was also voted to keep free textbooks for Negroes in separate warehouses.

Dr. E. M. Gavin, Senator from Stafford Springs, said, "The prevalence of syphillis and tuberculosis among the Negro population makes this amendment advisable and I am for it".

The Senate bill was a rewritten version of the one passed by the House. The textbook measure now goes to a joint committee of both houses for the ironing out of minor difficulties and then to the Governor for action.

Discussing the bill, Senator H. L. Davis of Oxford, a planter and one of the Legislature's oldest members declared:

"Under the Constitution, the Negro is a citizen, and, of course, we know and accept that. But he can never expect to be given the same educational and social privileges with the white man and he doesn't expect them. The best education we can give him is to use his hands because that's how he must earn his living. It always has and it always will be".

Negroes outnumber whites in Mis-

Daytona Beach Fla News
February 9, 1940

TEACHING NEGRO TO VOTE BARRED BY MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 9 — (AP) — White and negro school children in Mississippi will have separate sets of civics textbooks if bills enacted by the state's lawmakers become law.

The senate passed yesterday, 37-9, a measure providing free textbooks in the first eight grades but adopted an amendment which its education committee said would eliminate from the civics texts for negroes instruction in such principles as voting.

The lawmaking body also voted to keep free textbooks for negroes in separate warehouses.

Dr. E. M. Gavin, senator from Stafford Springs, said "the prevalence of syphilis and tuberculosis among the negro population makes this amendment advisable and I am for it."

A member of the education committee told senators that this provision would endanger the bill's constitutionality.

The amendment providing two sets of civic books was not specific. It said that different books in these subjects could be provided "for the several types of schools." Officials said negro civics would deal mostly with history.

Miss. Daily Says Negro Schools "A Disgrace"

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Washington, July 2. — Further fuel for Dean Pickens' arguments with Senator Bilbo, who made some sort of half-handed apology for Mississippi's backwardness in educating her Negro children, is found in an editorial from Jackson Daily News:

"Neglect of Negro schools in Mississippi has reached a point where it is a public disgrace.

"There is a loud clamor in the legislature today for more money for schools, more money for teachers, free school books, retirement funds for teachers, etc., but not a blessed word said about spending money to make the Negro schools habitable, yet hundreds of them are hardly better than cattle sheds.

"We took millions of WPA money in recent years and spent practically all of it on new buildings for white schools and only a few paltry thousands here and there for Negro schools.

"We pay Negro teachers $25 per month for the same hours of labor and character of work that white teachers are paid $65 to $85 per month for doing.

"Here's a special field for somebody to do real crusading."

WHITE MISSOURI UNIV. STUDENTS BACK NEGRO GIRL'S FIGHT TO ENROLL

Daily Worker 2-12-40 New York Times

COLUMBIA, Mo., Feb. 11 (UP).—The girls of Stephens College were reprimanded for their vociferous support of a Negro girl seeking entrance to the University of Missouri's School of Journalism.

They were ordered from the courtroom of Judge W. M. Dinwiddie yesterday when their cheers interrupted the questioning of Lucille Bluford. 28. managing editor of a Kansas City weekly Negro paper.

The girls were attending the hearing as a class project in their course in social problems. They numbered 125 all in their late 'teens.

Miss Bluford was being questioned by William S. Hogsett, attorney for S. W. Canada, University of Missouri registrar. Her attorney, Charles Houston, Washington, D. C., Negro, had 13 of 19 letters she had written him regarding the case and Hogsett wanted her to reveal the contents of the other six.

"I refuse to answer because they were personal," she replied.

The cheers rang through the courtroom.

Miss Bluford is attempting to seek admittance to the University of Missouri on the grounds that equal education regardless of race, is required by the constitution. She said the journalism courses offered at the university were not available at Lincoln University, state Negro college. Missouri University contends that Miss Bluford's suit should be directed against Lincoln University to force it to establish a journalism school.

WHITE GIRLS WANT LUCILE BLUFORD TO WIN

White students from exclusive Stephens College in Columbia, Mo., are seen chatting with Lucile Bluford at the conclusion of the trial of her case against the University of Missouri in the Boone County Circuit Court at Columbia Saturday February 10. These girls are students from Missouri U., who cheered Miss Bluford as she held her own during her cross-examination.—Photo by Davis.

DENIED USE OF ELEVATOR IN ST. LOUIS

Freight Elevator Provided For Negro Graduates; Officials Protest

By HOWARD WOODS
Call Staff Writer

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — (Special) —Prejudice reared its ugly head here Monday at the DeSoto hotel headquarters for examinations conducted by the state for mid-term graduates from beauty culture schools.

The trouble arose out of the management of the holstery providing transportation to the fourteenth floor for Negro girls by way of the service elevator.

According to Eugene Robinson supervisor and who is in complete charge of the Negro division, he had been promised equal facilities by the ones in charge and was entirely unaware that the car that they (the Negro group) were directed to was the one used for freight.

Though he noticed that the interior was not in keeping with other furnishings, it was not until the first group arrived on the floor that he noticed that whites had been transported in regular passenger cars.

Robinson states he immediately reported this matter to Miss Julia V. Edgmon, director of the division of cosmetology and hairdressing. Miss Edgmon sent for the house manager and demanded that an adjustment be made.

Several more groups had been conveyed on the car before the situation was adjusted.

Sends Telegram

Emily D. Joel, owner and instructress of the Milady School of Beauty Culture sent the following wire to Miss Edgmon Monday evening:

Julia V. Edgmon
Director of Division of Cosmetology and Hairdressing, DeSoto Hotel:

that Miss Edgmon had left
learned that
the city.
Miss Sadye Zomphier, one of the
first group to ride the objectional
car, stated that it was impossible
to tell any difference in the cars
from the exterior. The regular pas-
senger cars were operated by neat-
ly clad girls, while the freight con-
veyance was manned by a man
clad in the grey uniform of a cus-
todian.
Upon calling the hotel, the Call
about the existing conditions wher
selecting sites for their examina
tions, she said. She did not fee
that Negro women should be sub
jected to humiliation because o
the short sightedness of state offi
cials.
Miss Joel's telegram was not an-
swered.
Dr. Harry F. Parker, commission-
er of the state board of health,
stated that he regretted very deep-
ly the incident and said that as
long as he remained head of the
body that great care would be tak-
en to prevent a similar occurrence.
The state should be more careful
Just received information
from graduates of Milady's
school telling of the embarrass-
ment each experienced today
at the qualifying for the state
examination. Will you be kind
enough to give me the reason
for the insulting request.
Emily D. Joel,
Milady's School of
Beauty Culture.
Miss Joel stated to Call representatives that she was very much upset about the matter and felt that the state should offer some sort of explanation.

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WHITE GIRLS WANT LUCILE BLUFORD TO WIN

Courier 2-24-40 Pittsburgh Pa

White students from exclusive Stephens College in Columbia, Mo., are seen chatting with Lucile Bluford at the conclusion of the trial of her case against the University of Missouri in the Boone County Circuit Court at Columbia Saturday, February 10. These girls are students from Missouri U., who cheered Miss Bluford as she held her own during her cross-examination.—Photo by Davis.

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Miss Joel's telegram was not answered.

Dr. Harry F. Parker, commissioner of the state board of health, stated that he regretted very deeply the incident and said that as long as he remained head of the body that great care would be taken to prevent a similar occurrence.

Upon calling the hotel, the Call

Emily D. Joel.
Milady's School of Beauty Culture.

Miss Joel stated to Call representatives that she was very much upset about the matter and felt that the state should offer some sort of explanation.

The state should be more careful

MISSOURI AIR SCHOOL ADVERTISES FOR 'WHITE U. S. CITIZENS' ONLY

In this time of the country's peril when all forces are joining together to defend America's democracy, the Missouri Aviation Institute, operating under the approval of the U. S. Civil Aeronautics Authority, chooses to bar Negroes from training offered in aircraft.

The Missouri Aviation institute is located at the Kansas City Municipal airport, 334 Richards Road.

In an advertisement appearing in a daily newspaper, the institute made this appeal for students:

"Now is the time to take advantage of the opportunity to enter the aircraft industry. Our graduates are obtaining employment immediately upon the completion of their training. If you are a WHITE American citizen and between the ages of 18 and 40 you are eligible for this training."

Black American citizens are not welcomed to learn now the skills which later may be needed to help defend this county.

The Missouri Aviation institute advertizes that it is "inspected and approved by the United States Army Air Corps" and is "United State Government Approved for Airplane and Engine Mechanics." The school is a division of the Bredouw Aeromotive Corporation.

It has night and day classes in airplane and engine mechanics, aircraft sheet metal, combination aircraft welding and sheet metal.

The school further advertises that it is approved by the U. S department of commerce and by the U. S. Civil Aeronautics Authority.

LUCILE BLUFORD LOSES HER MANDAMUS SUIT AGAINST M. U. BUT WINS U. S. COURT TILT

Judge J. C. Collet Overrules Canada Motion to Dismiss $10,000 Damage Suit; to Trial in Fall

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—A victory and a defeat were chalked up a day apart in the Bluford vs. University of Missouri case over last week-end.

Miss Lucile Bluford, managing editor of The Call in Kansas City, Mo., lost her mandamus suit in the Boone county circuit court at Columbia Friday, May 31, when Judge M. W. Dinwiddie refused to issue a writ of mandamus to compel S. W. Canada, University of Missouri registrar, to admit Miss Bluford to the graduate school of journalism.

The victory came on the following day, Saturday, when Federal Judge John C. Collet in the U. S. district court here overruled a motion of Canada to dismiss Miss Bluford's $10,000 damage suit against the registrar.

The mandamus suit will be appealed to the Missouri state supreme court. The damage suit will be tried on its merits before a jury next fall.

policy of segregation in this state?

"If these questions are answered in the affirmative, the result would be that Negro citizens could suddenly apply for courses at the University of Missouri which, at the instant were not being given at Lincoln, before the board of the latter institution even knew that any colored person desired such courses and before the board, after learning of such desire, could within reason, establish same, thus forcing their admission to the University of Missouri only to be transferred when the Lincoln board performed its mandatory duty, which it would surely do.

"If this may be done by mandamus, then there is no segregation possible, even though such principle has been held legal and apparently is for the good of both races. The state has made it mandatory that Lincoln university give the course in question, and has provided, during the interim necessary to prepare therefor, that where requested, the tuition of the student be paid by the state of Missouri at some other similar institution where such courses is given. Such legislation (the Taylor bill) meets the requirements of the decision in the Gaines case.

"It is the conclusion of this court that the preemptory writ should be denied."

In his opinion, Judge Dinwiddie hinted that Miss Bluford was in conspiracy with the N.A.A.C.P. "for the sole purpose of breaking down a settled practice with regard to separate schools for the two races, as determined by the state of Missouri, from experience, to be necessary." The paragraph containing this assertion was stricken from the record at the request of Attorney Charles Houston.

After hearing Judge Dinwiddie's opinion, Attorney Houston made a motion for a new trial, which was denied by the judge. Houston then filed notice of appeal to the Missouri state supreme court.

N.A.A.C.P. to Appeal Second University of Missouri Court Case

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 7. —An appeal from the verdict which lost the $10,000 damage suit filed by Miss Lucille Bluford against the University of Missouri because the school's registrar refused her admission to its journalism division, will be fled shortly, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has announced.

A jury decided against Miss Bluford, who is managing editor of the Kansas City Call, after deliberating for 45 minutes. Judge Caskie Collet, of the Federal court of the central division, western district, in whose court the case was heard, overruled an amended motion for a new trial made by Charles H. Houston of the N.A.A.C.P. national legal commitee and counsel for Miss Bluford.

Miss Bluford To Appeal Damage Suit

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — An appeal from the verdict which lost the $10,000 damage suit filed by Miss Lucille Bluford against the University of Missouri because the school's registrar refused her admission to its journalism division, will be filed shortly, the NAACP announced recently.

Tell Picnickers, 'Move to Shelter House No. 5'

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — (Special) — Another disagreeable experience at Swope Park was reported to The Call last week by a group who went there Sunday afternoon to entertain a visitor from Los Angeles. According to Mrs. Mary G. Sirls, who was hostess to the party, a park attendant in a private car asked them to move from Arena 3 to 5, where they had spread their lunch, to Shelter house No. 5, (opposite the zoo).

"You're in the wrong place, you have to move to Shelter house No. 5," Mrs. Sirls reported that the officer said in an ugly manner.

The picnickers did not move and continued eating their lunch.

M. P. "Had Orders"

About 15 minutes later, according to Mrs. Sirls' statement, a mounted policeman came up to them saying "Are you having a nice time?" To their affirmative reply he answered, "You're in the wrong place, did you know it? Shelter house No. 5 is set aside for you."

On their complaint that they should be able to eat where they please, the picnickers were told in a very courteous manner by the mounted policeman that he "had orders" to tell them to move

Mrs. Sirls and her friends did not move until they were ready to leave the park.

Mrs. Sirls stated that on July Fourth she was with a group which picnicked in the same arena which was crowded with white persons. Some white people near them helped them move a table, and Mrs. Sirls gave ice to some other white people. Everything was harmonious, she said.

Last week The Call received a letter from Chief of Police L. B. Reed in which he said the police officers on duty in Swope Park had been "a, iately instructed." Ia- was ans : a letter sent by this paper i ch unpleasant experiences wa ported.

y Injured

The C so complained to the park boa hich, to date, has sent no letter reply.

Report as also made to The Call last week that a boy was injured while riding a pony in the park and that the attendant at the pony concession ignored his injury and did not call an ambulance.

William "Billy" Brooks, 13 years old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Brooks Sr., route No. 11, Kansas City, Kas., said he was thrown by a pony about 1:30 o'clock Monday afternoon and that it was 3 o'clock before an ambulance took him to General hospital No. 2. The friends who were with Billy told his mother that the ambulance was called by a colored woman who works at the park, and not by the attendant.

Removed From General

Billy was removed from General hospital Monday night and taken to the University of Kansas hospital, Rosedale, where physicians pronounced he had a fractured left leg. Billy is now at home where he has been ordered to stay off his leg for two months, his mother told The Call. The boy had been anxiously awaiting school opening as he will attend Northeast Junior high school for the first time this fall.

MR. JEFFREY'S DISREGARD FOR DUTY

OCT 4 1940

The deeper we go into the subject of the training given white students at the Hadley Technical High School and the training given the Negro youths at the Washington Technical High School, evidence of the failure of F. J. Jeffrey to do his plain duty toward the colored people becomes stronger and stronger. In fact we think the information garnered through our investigations is sufficient to convict the assistant superintendent in charge of technical high schools of negligence of duty. St. Louis Argus

We understand that the duty of an assistant superintendent is to help rather than hinder pupils under his supervision. But in the case of Mr. Jeffrey and his relation to the students who attend Washington Technical High School, it looks as though he has done everything which he thought he could get away with to limit the training of Negro youths, particularly in the skilled trades. He has offered excuses here and there and has "jumped from pillar to post" when efforts have been made by interested persons to have him definitely define his position. And now he comes and attempts to unload his responsibility upon Messrs. Huffman and Wilson. The truth of the matter is, it is not Mr. Jeffrey's business to see that those who receive technical training get work in their fields, but it is the bounden duty of the Board of Education to furnish the training.

We are reminded here of a young man whom we met several years ago whose name was Archie Alexander, who at the time was attending the University of Iowa taking a course in engineering. Many of his friends and even his advisor thought he was throwing away both time and money because there were no positions open for Negro engineers. But today the city power plant in Iowa City, built by Mr. Alexander, is an answer to the misgivings of his friends and his advisor. St. Louis, Mo.

Finally we repeat, the Board of Education owes the Negro youths the same training in the skilled trades as it does the white youths. If Mr. Jeffrey is standing in the way, then he must be pushed aside and a more liberal person put in his place—see?

Demand Tilt in Missouri Be Canceled

OCT 26 1940

NEW YORK — An all-university committee of undergraduates was organized at New York University, Friday, to protest the banning of Leonard (Biggie) Bates, colored sophomore halfback from the Violets' game with Missouri University football team at Columbus, Mo., on November 2.

Bates, under a so-called "gentlemen's agreement" between the two schools, would be left at home when the Violets go to Missouri for the game, because he is colored.

Approximately 2,500 students have signed petitions asking school authorities to rescind the ban. The committee adopted a resolution setting forth NYU's "liberal and progressive policy" and an overwhelming sentiment at NYU for our Negro player to participate in the game or for cancellation of the game" and requested the university officials to permit Bates to play.

Student Papers Protest

The Washington Square Bulletin and Commerce Bulletin, two NYU student papers, have protested the "annual occurence of this discrimination" and have called on the school to cancel the game if Bates is barred.

The editors of the papers were informed by college authorities that the NYU-Missouri game was scheduled before Bates matriculated and the player was informed of the ban on colored players at Columbus, Mo., when he came for the grid team.

Bates, in a letter to the Negro Culture Group at the university, said that he had been informed of the ban, when he entered NYU. "At the time," he wrote, "I stated I did not want to play in games played at Columbus. My major concern has been to gain a college education. Football is a secondary matter."

Sad Commentary

Coach Mal Stevens emphatically announced, after hearing of the students' demands, that Bates would not be used against the Tigers.

Guy A. Stuote, chairman of the all-university committee, said: "It is a sad commentary that a campaign such as this is necessary to insure the participation of a colored athlete in the NYU-Missouri game. The very essence of sports is fair play."

Stoute added the petitions would be forwarded to Harry Woodburn Chase, university chancellor, who was out of town when the meeting was held.

Students planned another campus meeting for early this week with other student organizations participating. The students' slogan is "Bates-Must-Play."

Miss Bluford Loses Case At Jeff City

St. Louis Argus

Jury Returns Verdict In Favor of Mo. U. Registrar

By Clarence Long

OCT 25 1940

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 24.—(By Telephone).—The $10,000 damage suit brought by Miss Lucile Bluford, managing editor of the Kansas City Call and center of Missouri University School of Journalism controversy, came to a standstill in Federal District Court here tonight, when a jury returned a verdict in favor of F. W. Canada, registrar of Missouri University.

Miss Bluford had brought suit against Canada for failure to issue to her a permit to register at Missouri University's School of Journalism for graduate work in that field.

She was represented by Atty. Chas. Houston of Washington, D. C., and other legal counsel.

Immediately following the return of the verdict, Houston filed a motion for retrial.

A motion challenging the jury on the grounds that the names of Negroes were excluded from the panel was offered Tuesday, but Dist. Judge John Caskie Collet overruled the motion. The counsel for the defense had about 20 witnesses present.

Among the witnesses for the trial were Chester Stovall and A. N. Sweets of St. Louis and Chester Franklin of Kansas City.

Miss Bluford suit is for denied admittance to the school in September 1939. Another suit for denial of admittance in Jan. 1939 was dismissed last April in the District court.

A mandamus suit filed by Miss Bluford against the U. of Missouri by Miss Bluford is still to be heard in the state supreme court.

The case is based upon the U. S. Supreme Court findings in the Gaines Case which prohibits exclusion of Negroes from State Colleges or Universities in any state unless equal facilities are furnished at other schools. Miss Bluford contends that she was sent to Lincoln U. for journalism and found no facilities there.

Other lawyers representing the plaintiff at the current trial were Attys. A. Knox, C. H. Calloway and J. H. Herbert of Kansas City, R. St. Cobb of Jefferson City and Henry Espy.

Bluford Loser In Mo. Case

Daily World

NOV 4 1940

White Jury Rules Against Newspaperwoman

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—Miss Lucile Bluford Kansas City newspaper woman, lost her $10,000 damage suit against the registrar of the University of Missouri when a jury in the federal district court decided here Thursday night that she is not entitled to damages for being barred from the Missuri U. school of journalism.

The jury, made up of 12 white Missouri-born farmers and business men, took only 45 minutes to return a verdict in favor of S. W. Canada, the registrar. The trial lasted three days.

Charles H. Houston of Washington, attorney for Miss Bluford, filed a motion for a new trial Friday morning.

ALL WHITE JURY

The jury which decided against Miss Bluford was chosen from a panel which Houston sought to quash when the trial opened Tuesday morning. He filed a motion challenging the panel on the grounds that Negroes had been excluded "pursuant to a systematic unbroken course of race discrimination extending over a period of 50 years."

In support of his challenge, Houston presented affidavits signed by life-long residents of Jefferson City who testified that they had never known a Negro to serve on a jury in the central division of the western district of Missouri which comprises 13 counties.

Twenty or more Negro citizens of Jefferson City and Columbia, qualified in every respect to serve as jurors, were called by Houston to state from the witness stand their qualifications. In addition, the jury commissioner and clerk of the court testified that they had never known a Negro juror in the central district of western Missouri but stated that Negroes had not been intentionally omitted.

CITE LAWS

Despite this evidence, Judge John Caskie Collet, federal judge sitting in the case, overruled the motion to quash the panel on the grounds that Negroes were not discriminated against and because he said the motion was not filed in time to permit the court to meet its criticisms.

On the timeliness of the motion, Houston cited laws to the effect that a motion to quash is properly filed when the jury panel is sworn in. Houston said that he was shocked to learn upon coming to Missouri that Negroes did not serve on juries in the federal courts and that he filed the motion as soon as he was apprised of the conditions.

The motion dismissed, it required two hours to select the jury of 12. Men on the panel who admitted they were prejudiced and did not believe Negroes should attend school with white persons were dismissed. Two members of the panel were excused when they said that the fact they had daughters enrolled in Missouri U. would prejudice their wives.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE

Evidence in the case centered around the question of whether Miss Bluford, managing editor of The Call was denied her constitutional rights when she was denied admittance to the University of Missouri journalism school after her credits had been accepted by Registrar Canada.

Houston contended that because Lincoln university, the state-supported Negro school had no school of journalism either now or at the time Miss Bluford applied to Missouri U. His contention was based upon the U. S. supreme court decision in the Gaines case which ordered M. U. to admit Gaines in the absence of an equal law school for Negroes within the state.

lature in its last session had enacted a law passing on to Lincoln university the responsibility of providing all graduate and professional training to Negroes and that Miss Bluford had not given Lincoln U. "ample and reasonable" time to establish a graduate school in journalism before applying to Missouri U.

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NOT IN GOOD FAITH

Attorneys for Canada argued also that Miss Bluford's application to Missouri U. was not made in good faith, that she had no real desire to pursue graduate work in journalism, but was merely acting as a pawn for the NAACP to break down Missouri's age-old policy of separation of the races.

Miss Bluford emphatically denied that she was a "straw party" for the NAACP saying that she needed scholastic training to handle her job as managing editor of the Call and that the University of Missouri was the only place in the state where she could get it. Letters were introduced showing that Miss Bluford had applied to Missouri U. before she asked the NAACP for aid.

Daily World

Judge Collet took the view of the Missouri U. attorney when he instructed the jury that in order to decide in favor of Miss Bluford it would first have to find that she made application to Lincoln university for graduate work in journalism before applying to Missouri U. and that she gave Lincoln reasonable time to provide the training before demanding entrance to Missouri U.

Atlanta, Ga.

One of the strongest arguments of the Missouri U. lawyers was that Miss Bluford applied to Lincoln U. only a few days before she sougth entrance at Missouri U.

FRANKLIN IS WITNESS

Witnesses called by Houston included C. A. Franklin, editor of The Call, who came here by plane from New York, where he is working with the Colored Citizens Committee for Willkie; N. A. Sweets, St Louis editor; Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln university; Miss Gene Watkins, acting business manager of the university; Mrs. Ada Franklin, wife of The Call editor; Miss Alberta Rankins, secretary to President Scruggs and the Lincoln U. board of curators.

President Scruggs testified that Lincoln U. is having difficulty finding qualified persons available for instructors in the school of journalism which Lincoln expects to open February 1, 1941; and that neither classroom space nor funds are available with which to set up the school.

The mandamus suit which Miss Bluford lost in the Boone county circuit court last February will be argued in appeal before the Missouri state supreme court on January 23.

Chamber of Commerce Pickets Withdrawn; Librarian Jan. 1

Will Cooperate

The Chamber of Commerce withdrew pickets from the public library at Ninth and Locust and the Lincoln branch library Saturday after receiving definite assuance from Louis M. Nourse, librarian, that a Negro librarian would be placed in charge of the Lincoln branch beginning January 1, 1941.

SEP 20 1940

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — The Negro Chamber of Commerce will hold its first meeting of the fall season Monday night, Sept. 16, at 8 o'clock in the Blue Room of Street's cafe.

At this meeting, the Chamber will open its campaign for new members.

Julius A. K. Ficklin, secretary of the Chamber, in announcing the meeting said that a vigorous drive for new members would be launched and that the aid of all present members is needed in the campaign.

"The Chamber is grateful," said Mr. Ficklin, "for the public support given the Chamber in the picketing for a Negro librarian at the Lincoln branch library."

For an entire week, pickets engaged by the Chamber, walked in front of the public library building and the board of education offices at Ninth and Locust carrying signs pointing out the unfairness in employing a white librarian at Lincoln when many qualified Negro librarians were available. A picket also marched in front of the Lincoln branch library."

The pickets were withdrawn last Saturday, several days after Louis M. Nourse, city librarian, stated that plans were underway to employ a Negro head librarian at Lincoln high on January 1.

SEP 20 1940

Mr. Nourse told The Call last week that the library department was being reorganized in such a way that Mrs. Priscilla Byrd, head librarian at Lincoln for the past 10 years, would be transfered to a new department to be opened at the beginning of the year and that at that time he will recommend to the school board that a Negro librarian be chosen for Lincoln branch.

In a letter to Carl R. Johnson chairman of the committee on education of the Chamber, Louis M. Nourse, librarian, said: "You may rest assured that the public library stands ready to cooperate at all times. There is entire agreement in the matter of appointing a Negro librarian. The only question has been how soon the appointment could be made.

"Such matters always involve administrative adjustments which take time to work out. A definite recommendation to appoint a Negro librarian by name to the headship of Lincoln branch will be made in December to the board of education to become effective January 1, 1941.

"Lincoln branch is one of our finest equipped branches. We only regret that it is not used more by the adult Negro population. We would appreciate any constructive effort your Chamber of Commerce could make to popularize the branch. There is a small attractive meeting room adjacent to the library quarter which is available for any kind of literary gathering."

Commenting on the withdrawl of the pickets, Mr. Nourson said:

SEP 20 1940

"Our pickets were withdrawn last Saturday, after a commitment from Mr. Nourse, the head of the central branch of the library, that a Negro librarian would be recommended to the board of education in December to take charge of the Lincoln branch, January 1, 1941.

"The executive committee of the chamber in a special meeting voted to withdraw the pickets after receiving the information from Mr. Nourse, which was later confirmed by letter. We are more than grateful for this advanced step in crystalizing opportunities of our group.

"Although we have this achievement to be thankful for, Mr. Nourse states in his letter to the chamber, that Negro adults have failed to make use of the Lincoln branch library. This is a serious reflection on the cultural and educational desires of an enlightened group.

"Certainly, there must be a desire for the reading and study value of a branch so well equipped and resourceful as Lincoln branch. A good library is one of the greatest agencies for self improvement. We therefore urge larger use of its facilities."

Judge J. C. Collet Overrules Challenge In Bluford Case

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

OCT 25 1940

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Judge John Caskie Collet overruled a motion challenging the validity of the jury panel because no Negroes were called for service in the trial of a suit in the federal district court here in which Miss Lucille Bluford, managing editor of The Call, in Kansas City, Mo., is seeking $10,000 damages from S. W. Canada, registrar of the University of Missouri, Tuesday, October 22.

Judge Collet in his decision overruled the motion both on its merits and also because its filing had been delayed until the day the case was called for trial. Judge Collet said that had the question been raised earlier, some disposition could have been made to eliminate it from the case so that it would not be a continual issue in the event the case is carried to higher federal courts.

The question of whether Negroes were included in the jury panel of the central division of the western district of the federal court was raised by the plaintiff's attorneys Tuesday morning.

The trial got underway late Tuesday afternoon after two hours were required in selecting the jury. Two of the men were excused when they said they had daughters attending the University of Missouri, and they might be prejudiced in their thinking.

Judge John Caskie Collet presided on the bench for the opening of the trial which is based on the humiliation, embarrassment and mental anguish suffered by Miss Bluford when she was refused admittance to the University of Missouri for graduate work in journalism when she applied in September, 1939.

OCT 25 1940

Witnesses produced by Miss Bluford's attorneys testified that they had never heard of a Negro serving on the federal jury in this district which includes 13 counties: Benton, Boone, Callaway, Camden, Cole, Cooper, Hickory, Howard, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan, Osage and Pettis.

According to Charles H. Houston, head counsel for the N.A.A.C.P., exclusion of Negroes from the jury panel is a violation of United States' statutes. The Washington, D. C. attorney was also the counsel in the Bluford suit last spring which sued S. W. Canada for entrance into the graduate school of the University of Missouri. The decision rendered by Judge M. W. Dinwiddie on May 31, said "Missouri's separate school policy is for the good of both races."

Among the Negro residents of Jefferson City called to the witness stand on Tuesday morning were Attorney Robert S. Cobb, Duke Diggs, Rev. C. B. Johnson, Myron Leonard, James Mason Carter, Robert Kenneth Logan, Earl O. Sexton, Charles Robinson Sr., Owen Perkins, Earl Connelly, Robert Turner, William Carter and Hubert Washington.

Those from Columbia, Mo., called to testify were Rev. Ernest S. Redd, John Harvey Jefferson, Alex L. Hicks, Lee Decrouch and Fred Wilson.

Gov. Stark Missed Greatness

A Negro boy whose home is in the Missouri Ozarks attends school in Kansas City because there is no school for children of his race in his home school district. There is expense he must meet, home surroundings he must leave, but for the sake of an education he has attempted it. Up and down Kansas City's streets he trudges selling eggs supplied him by the folk at home—when there are eggs. Such determination, and character are not to be found in the average boy of even the more favored group. They are wealth which this state can ill afford to lose.

The struggles of this little boy—for that is what he is—make a story full of heart interest. What is true of him holds for every Negro child in the many Missouri school districts which do not provide schooling for Negroes, because Negro children are few and separate education for them does cost out of proportion. But if the separation is so desirable, then its cost is justified, and should not be used to excuse failure to educate. That is logic and that is law!

The supreme court said substantially in the Gaines case, that public money for education cannot be used for some, even the majority, and refused to others who are the minority. Because in the case of Gaines the state refused to accept the ordinary interpretation of the supreme court's order, this little Negro boy from southwest Missouri must go to a far off city and sell eggs—when there are eggs—to pay tuition and support himself!

In the days to come when the sum total of good and evil which men do has been totalled up, and the loss to Missouri and to civilization from unequal education for Negroes is written down in history, this state administration headed by Gov. Lloyd C. Stark will be marked as the one which first knew beyond question what the law required the state to do for Negroes in education.

By going out of Missouri, George Washington Carver was able to get the training which he put at the service of the South and his country. But for every Carver who escapes there are a hundred unknown geniuses who cannot get away from Missouri. Custom binds them hand and foot and makes them put up with its excuse, "too costly" to educate a small number. In other words justice and public service suit Missouri only if they come cheap.

Governor Stark might have been great! He had only to take the problem firmly in hand and say to Missouri that it could choose between its money and its soul. Instead, he let his administration temporize, and joined with the legislature in treating the law after the supreme court had made its meaning clear as of small consequence since only Negroes were being refused justice. Stark showed himself to be only another politician where he might have seized the opportunity and proved himself a statesman. That little Negro boy selling his eggs may attain a higher place in American annals than the governor whose disregard for his oath of office puts education almost beyond his reach.

Enough to Make One's Blood Boil

By C. A. Franklin

Having spent my 60 years of life in this country, I know the workings of prejudice. Generally I can say "Forgive them they know not what they do." But this time I am angry. Not only my race, but my country is hurt by the advertisement of the Missouri Aviation Institute published in the daily press. It invites "WHITE" American citizens to enroll, saying inferentially that blacks are not wanted.

If this institute were a private business, operating on its own money and reputation, I could withhold criticism. But it advertises that it is approved by the U. S. Department of Commerce and by the U. S. Civil Aeronautics Authority. It has the cheek to make my government appear to agree with its discrimination. If it derives any part of its income from government sources, this advertising is paid for by money put into the federal treasury partly by my people.

Because this breaks down national unity at a time when the President and Congress are busy preparing a defense program to protect us against a real danger, I hope whites too object to this school's advertisement. Negroes having a record of being 100% loyal, to set them apart as undesirables even inferentially by anyone connected with the government weakens our national defense. The United States should withdraw its approval from the Missouri Aviation Institute.

Denied Writ, Miss Bluford To Appeal To Supreme Court

COLUMBIA, Mo., (ANP)—"The state's right to segregate white and Negro students, a policy designed for the benefit of both races and of the state, has been upheld," Judge Dinwiddie declared after deciding in favor of Missouri segregation standards in Boone county circuit court last week by denying a writ of mandamus to force the University of Missouri to admit Miss Lucile Bluford to the graduate school. Her attorneys immediately filed notice that they would appear to the Missouri Supreme court.

Miss Bluford, managing editor of the Kansas City Call, sought the writ after she was twice denied admission to the school by S. W. Canada, university registrar. Denial of the writ by Judge Dinwiddie was followed by his overruling a motion for a new trial. The decision also was accompanied by a memorandum in which the judge declared that legislation adopted by the last session of the Missouri general assembly met requirements of the Gaines' case decision by the United States Supreme court. This decision ordered Lloyd Gaines' admittance to the Missouri university law school because equal facilities were not provided at Lincoln university, the state's school for Negroes at Jefferson City.

FOUND LAW SCHOOL

The legislature then made it

Barred From University Of Missouri

mandatory that the curators of Lincoln university provide equal opportunity for Negro students, and Lincoln U. established a law school. After this was done, Gaines had disappeared, the case, remanded to the court here, was dismissed.

In his memorandum, Judge Dinwiddie made the statement upholding the state's right to segregate white and Negro students and said revision of the Lincoln University statute to make equal opportunity mandatory was the "pivot upon which the Gaines case turned." Interesting developments of the trial also showed that some of the state's counsel were in favor of placing the blame with Lincoln, averring that the school should have provided facilities for graduate work in all fields. No funds, which necessarily must be appropriated by the state, have been allotted, however.

DECISION FOR 'GENERAL GOOD'

The memorandum read: "No one with experience in localities where both races are numerous questions the determination that separation of the races for the purposes of education is for the general good. Should this court use the discretionary writ of mandamus to disrupt the educational policy of the state upon the application of a single colored student who selects one of the highly technical and specialized courses at the University of Missouri simply because the board of Lincoln University has not had an opportunity to establish the course....when established the relator would by the law in force be transferred to Lincoln?

"Should the best interests of both races suffer in order that the relator's bare legal right, if it is a right, be preserved? Should the court disregard the good of both races and use the discretionary writ of mandamus to nullify the established policy of segregation in this state?

"If these questions are answered in the affirmative the result would be that Negro citizens suddenly could apply for courses at the University of Missouri which, at the instant, were not being given at Lincoln, before the board of the latter institution even knew that any colored person desired such courses.

PRESENT LEGAL PLAN HELD BEST

"If this may be done by mandamus, then there is no segregation possible, even though such principle has been held legal and is apparently for the good of both races," the memorandum concluded.

Mention in the memorandum, that evidence was produced to show that Miss Bluford, who was graduated from the Universtiy of Kansas nine years ago, has financial assistance from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was struck on the request of Charles Houston, Washington, one of the attorneys for Miss Bluford.

Miss Bluford, who first sought admittance to the university in January, 1939, and filed the mandamus action last September after Canada's second refusal to admit her, asked civil damages in two $10,000 suits in federal court.

HOUSTON TO JEFF CITY FOR HEARING

Judge Collet to Hear Arguments for and Against Motion to Dismiss

BULLETIN

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Judge W. M. Dinwiddie will render his decision in the Bluford vs. Canada mandamus suit at 10 o'clock Friday morning, May 31. The case, in which Miss Lucile Bluford of Kansas City asked the court to order S. W. Canada, registrar of Missouri U. to admit her to the university, was tried before Judge Dinwiddie in February. He revealed his plan to hand down his decision in a letter sent this week to Charles H. Houston of Washington, Miss Bluford's attorney.

* * * *

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—For the second time this year, Federal Judge J. C. Collet will listen to arguments in the Bluford damage suit against the University of Missouri when lawyers for both sides appear before him Saturday, June 1.

The hearing will be on a motion filed by the University of Missouri to dismiss Miss Bluford's suit for $10,000 damages from S. W. Canada, university registrar.

The hearing will be held at 10 a.m. Saturday in Judge Collet's courtroom in the post office building.

Charles H. Houston of Washington, chief N.A.A.C.P. counsel and attorney for Miss Bluford, will be here to argue against the motion to dismiss. He will be assisted by Sidney R. Redmond, St. Louis; L. Amasa Knox, Charles H. Calloway, James H. Herbert and Carl R. Johnson, all of Kansas City.

William S. Hogsett and other lawyers will represent Mr Canada.

Miss Bluford originally sued Canada for $20,000 last October asking damages for his refusal to admit her to the University of Missouri for graduate study in journalism. She asked $10,000 for her denial of admittance in January, 1939 (first count) and $10.00 for the refusal in September, 1939 (second count).

Attorneys for Canada asked that both counts be dismissed. After a hearing in February, Judge Collet asked for an amendment to the Bluford petition to show whether or not Miss Bluford had applied for graduate work in journalism at Lincoln university.

The second count was amended to show that Miss Bluford made such application to Lincoln before she applied for admittance to Missouri U. in September and that Lincoln offered no journalism training.

Since Miss Bluford made no application to Lincoln university before she sought admittance to Missouri U. in January, 1939, her attorneys did not amend the first count and Judge Collet dismissed it. The second count was permitted to stand.

The hearing Saturday will be on the amended second count in the petition in which Miss Bluford asks $10,000 damages.

Remove Jim Crow Sign at Swope Park After Protest

THIS SHELTER HOUSE
AND POOL
FOR
COLORED PEOPLE ONLY

This sign, recently posted near shelter house No. 5 at Swope Park, greeted picnickers who went to the park on July 4. No. 5 shelter house is located on top of the hill opposite the zoo.

In all the years that Swope Park has existed as a public park, given to the city for recreational purposes by the late Thomas H. Swopt in June, 1896, this was the first time that any part of the park property had been labelled for the exclusive use of any one group or race.

Protest Sign Erections

The bathing beach, which Negroes by custom do not use, has no label designating it for the exclusive use of white persons. There is no park regulation barring Negroes from the beach, the excuse for the discrimination being that the beach is operated as a concession by individuals, not by the city.

Remove Sign

Following a protest by The Call and several organizations here, the offending sign was removed from the shelter house. City authorities said that the sign was put up by a "minor employe" without the approval of the park board.

Protesting the erection of signs reading "for Negroes only" just as vigorously as they protest signs "for whites only," Negro citizens urged the park board to remove the sign at the foot of the road leading to shelter house No. 5.

"We want no special consideration," is the general attitude of the Negro citizenry. "We do not want the exclusive use of any facility at Swope Park, nor do we want to be denied use of any."

On the Fourth of July when every inch of picnic space in the park was filled, Negro picnickers were scattered all over the park. Negro groups and white groups sat under adjoining shade trees, all enjoying the outing without regard for racial differences.

Asked by The Call Thursday for an explanation of the new sign, Fred Carlson, superintendent of Swope Park, referred the reporter to J. W. Latal, timekeeper of the park," he said. "It was put up in accordance with a new ruling of the park board."

"Orders have been issued," Latal said, "that Negroes are to be restricted to the ground surrounding shelter house No. 5. No colored picnics may be held in any other part of the park, he said. If whites want to picnic there and mingle with the colored people, he added, "it is just their bad luck."

More swings and more benches are to be placed near shelter house No. 5, Latal said, and other improvements will be made so that "colored people will be taken care of as they should be."

No Ruling by Board

No new ruling has been made by the park board restricting Negroes to a certain part of the park, John A. Lacey, secretary of the board of park commissioners, said Thursday.

Mr. Lacy is present at all meetings of the board and would know whether such a ruling had been made.

The Call urges its readers to continue to hold their picnics in any part of Swope Park they desire.

All attempts to force Negroes to move from picnic spots should be reported either to The Call or to Carl R. Johnson, president of the local N. A. A. C. P.

"If anybody asks you to move from a certain spot in the park, don't do it." Johnson advised Negro picnickers this week. "Negroes are free to use any part of the park they wish."

BULLETS AND ELEVATORS KNOW NO DIFFERENCE

(From St. Louis American, July 11, 1940)

Downtown, at the Mark Twain Hotel last week, the American rode down a passenger elevator, much against the generally accepted rules of the hotel as evidenced by the hirelings of that hostelry. As far as can be learned, the elevator is still in operation and, it is quite certain, no reports have been made of an epidemic of disease as the result of a Negro riding on the sacred elevator.

Over in France, nearly a quarter of a century ago, bullets whistled and whined through the air. Ever and anon the bullets found targets of living flesh, American flesh, yellow, white, brown, black, ruddy, dark and pale. These bullets asked no questions. They were aimed at defenders of so-called Democracy. How effective they were may be learned by checking governmental reports or visiting the homes of Gold Star mothers.

Human beings however, endowed with some power of being decidedly inhuman to other human beings, are quite different from such inanimate objects as elevators and bullets. With the danger over, they resort to a sortive system, saying who shall and who shall not, regardless of the feelings of others made of flesh and blood, bone and nerve, the same as they. Regardless of how tired one might be, they would force a person with a dark skin to walk up some steps, rather than to ride with ease, simply because of the color of that skin. These same individuals would say that dark skin soldiers should serve in the army only in menial positions, in other words, meet their doom with no defense, for bullets penetrate mess kitchens and stevedore unit quarters with as much ease as front line sections.

The Bible, in no uncertain terms, calls a man a liar who says he loves God, whom he has not seen, and despiseth his brother, whom he has seen.

True democracy will and must prevail. It is high time for Americans to quit their sham and pretense. Hitler, may, after all, be beneficial, as far as we are concerned. He may literally frighten white Americans into treating dark Americans with decency and respect. Democracy is on trial. There is no doubt about it. Democracy, as it has been practiced is a failure. And this failure can be traced to the fact that people do not wish to be fair-minded and give Democracy a chance to prove its real worth.

As Robert Burns has said so aptly, "A Man's A Man or A That." These are words to be lived, not repeated by rote.

Wake up, White America, Democracy is at the cross roads. You'll need Dark America to help you and if you continue to be un-democratic, Dark America may not stand you in good stead as she has in the past, lo these many years from the day of Crispus Attucks at the start of the Revolutionary War on down to the present time. Shall Negroes become ripe for Fifth Column culture?

Bullets and elevators, insensible things, it would seem, have more sense of fair play than supposedly sensible objects. They represent impartiality of destruction and service.

Jury Issue Raised In Battle For Univ. Of Mo. Admission

OCT 27 1940

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(ANP) Because no Negroes were included in the panel for the trial of a damage suit by Miss Lucille Bluford, Kansas City Call managing editor, the legality of the jury panel was challenged in a motion filed by her counsel.

The case docketed for trial Tuesday was based on a suit for $10,000 damages against S. W. Canada, registrar of the University of Missouri. It grew out of the refusal of Canada to permit Miss Bluford to register in August, 1939, for graduate work in the journalism school of the university at Columbia.

The motion challenging the jury panel pointed out that all members of the panel were white. It charged that Negroes residing in the Central division of the western district of Missouri, who were qualified for jury service, had been excluded from the panel "solely because of race or color, pursuant to a systematic course of race discrimination."

Failure to include Negroes in the panel violated the equal protection clauses of the 14th amendment to the United States constitution, it was asserted.

Attorneys for the plaintiff include Sidney R. Redmond of St. Louis and Charles H. Houston of Washington, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Challenges Fact That No Negroes Called

Negro Customers Passed Up When Flour Company Gives Coupons for Reduced Price

NOV 15 1940

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — A new twist in the age-old problem of discrimination was brought to light this week with the announcement by a flour company that a coupon worth 10 cents was to be distributed to all homes in Greater Kansas City with the exception of homes of Negroes and foreign-born people.

The announcement appeared on a bulletin issued by the Associated Grocers, Inc., to the hundreds of grocery stores affiliated with that organization.

Dated October 28 and addressed to all A. G. merchants in Greater Kansas City, the bulletin, No. 628, said:

The Call

"A coupon worth 10 cents in purchase of a package of Presto will be distributed to each of 80,000 homes in the Greater Kansas City market, eliminating only Negroes and foreign-born."

Presto is a cake flour distributed by the Standard Milling company of Chicago, makers of Aristos flour. The distributor in the Kansas City area is the Southwest Milling company.

Kansas City, Mo.

Merchant Notifies N.A.A.C.P.

An A. G. merchant operating in a Negro community called the bulletin to the attention of Carl R. Johnson, president of the loral branch of the N.A.A.C.P. who introduced the matter at the branch meeting Monday night.

Members of the branch were unable to understand why a company trying to sell its goods would discriminate against prospective customers, regardless of race.

In a statement to the public on this matter, Mr. Johnson, N. A. A. C. P. head, said:

"This discrimination is a gross insult to all Negroes, whether they use Presto cake flor or Aristos, and the N A. A. C. P. feels that it is justified in calling on all members of our group to discontinue the use of either Presto or Aristos flour, or any of the products manufactured by the Southwest Milling company or the Standard Milling company and tell your grocer why you refuse to use them.

"We also believe that every Negro merchant in Missouri as well as Kansas should refuse to stock merchandise from this corporation or any of its subsidiaries. We are equally convinced that white merchants operating within the Negro trade area should likewise discontinue the use of products from this corporation and especially Presto and Aristos flour."

Seeking the motive behind the act of discrimination, The Call asked J. C. Harline, president of the Associated Grocers, Inc., 1933 Troost avenue, for an explanation.

Mr. Harline said that the phrase, "eliminating Negroes and foreign-born" was a "sad mistake made by some fellow connected with the distributors of the flour."

He said that although the Associated Grocers were not responsible for such a statement, he was sorry that he did not see the bulletin before it was issued to the grocery stores because he certainly would not have permitted such a statement to appear.

"I am sure the company had no intention of discriminating against any people," he said. "A letter came in here explaining how the coupons were to be distributed. Had I seen the letter it never would have gone into the bulletin. I have given instructions now that all bulletins must be approved by me before they are issued."

Throughout a lengthy conversation, Mr. Harline expressed his regret over the incident. He said that customers were customers regardless of race and that no business man ever drew a line of discrimination between customers of different races.

Mr. Harline said that some districts in cities are more receptive to coupons of distribution, some companies try to economize by placing the coupons only in those districts where they think they will get the best results

"Some families," he said, "in the lower income groups do not use cake flour. They buy ordinary flour and use it for all purposes.

"But," he contined, "there are many Negro families which can afford and do use cake flour It was most unfortunate for such a statement to have been written."

Mr. Harline was not certain whether the discriminatory statement was prepared in the Chicago offices of the flour company or whether it was the work of a member of the local distributing staff. He was inclined to believe, however, that it was written locally.

Mr. Johnson plans to take the matter up with the flour company.

.. .. Donnell's Opportunity

NOV 29 1940

The great seal of Missouri, used on all official documents and acts of the governor, bears the inscription, "United we stand, divided we fall."

This phrase, inherited from the colonists who used it to unite their forces in the struggle against England, is no less purposeful today when again national unity is our only defense against the destruction of the democratic way.

Since the nation can be no stronger than the strength of the states within it, it behooves Missouri to make the sentiment upon its seal live upon its streets and highways, within its cities and on its farms.

NOV 29 1940

A great opportunity to bring our seal to life awaits Governor-elect Forrest C. Donnell who will take over the reins of the state government in January.

The Call

The U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Gaines case was a challenge to Governor Stark and the 1939 legislature, but they failed to meet it courageously and honestly. The students of Missouri university proved themselves better Americans and better sports when they said, "Come on to M. U., Mr. Gaines."

The Taylor bill, "make-shift" compliance with the Supreme Court decision, was sponsored in the legislature by John D. Taylor of Chariton county, the small bore politician whose home town shows what it thinks of Negro education by building a modern school building for whites but permitting its Negro children to suffer in a dilapidated, unpainted, cold, water-less two-room shack. Missouri's gesture toward equality of education could not have been made in good faith with a man of Taylor's record as the leader.

Kansas City, Mo.

The 1941 legislature does not have to abide by the policies of the old legislature. As governor of all the people in this state, Donnell could say to the legislature in his inaugural message that the reasonable view of the supreme court decision is that having set up nine schools for special training for whites, it is imperative that Missouri provide means for training in those nine courses for Negroes and discontinue the policy under which it is necessary for Negroes to sue in order to make the state obey the mandate of the supreme court. Negro students should not have to sue to get what white students may have for he asking.

Governor Donnell can chart the way for Missouri to take her place among those great states dedicated to the principles of this union as set forth in our constitution and constantly upheld by the U. S. supreme court.

His own destiny is linked up with the way in which he conducts the affairs of the state during the next four years.

With full justice, his predecessor, Governor Stark, was defeated in his ambition to be senator because having failed to measure up to the governorship, he was proven unfit for other public responsibility.

May the governorship of Missouri be the first step in a long and useful public career for Forrest C. Donnell!

Racial Insult Brings Boycott for Milling Co.

NOV 23 1940

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A boycott against products of the Standard Milling Company, a Chicago flour concern which puts out the "Presto," and "Aristos," brands of flour, was launched here, this week, by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

The action, according to Carl R. Johnson, president of the branch, was taken following the discovery of a deliberate plan hatched either by the company or its subsidiaries to exclude colored and foreign born citizens in the greater Kansas City Market from the benefits of a sales campaign for Presto flour.

Bars Colored, Foreigners

In a letter informing the company, of its action the NAACP cited a paragraph in a bulletin sent to grocers announcing the sale which read: "A coupon worth ten cents in purchase of a package of Presto will be distributed to each of 80,000 homes in the greater Kansas City market, eliminating only colored and foreign-born."

The American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign-Born, with national headquarters at 79 Fifth Avenue, informed of the case by the NAACP, announced, last week, that it would begin an immediate investigation of the matter as it operates to discriminate against foreign-born persons.

CANNOT FIND PRINCIPAL IN FAMOUS CASE

N. A. A. C. P. Attorneys Request Dismissal After Search Fails

COLUMBIA, Mo. — A four-month search to find Lloyd L. Gaines proving unsuccessful, his suit to gain admittance to the University of Missouri law school was dismissed Monday, January 1, by Judge W. M. Dinwiddie of the Boone county circuit court.

The suit was dismissed upon the request of the N.A.A.C.P. attorneys who handled the Gaines case. In an affidavit they said that their efforts to find Gaines had been fruitless.

Gaines disappeared last spring after addressing a public meeting in Kansas City.

With the dismissal of the Gaines suit, there will be no hearing to determine whether the Lincoln university is equipped to open the law school at the University of Missouri.

No Test for School

Following the famous supreme court decision of December, 1938 ordering the University of Missouri to admit Gaines to its law school "in the absence of a law school for Negroes within the state," Missouri state legislature set up legal machinery forcing Lincoln university to set up a law school for Gaines. The state contended that the Lincoln U. law school in the Poro building in St. Louis was equal to the Missouri U. law school. The N.A.A.C.P. attorneys claimed that the Poro school did not come up to the M. U. standard.

The hearing which was scheduled to be heard this fall was to determine whether the Poro school was equal to the Missouri U. school of law.

With the disappearance of the plaintiff, however, the Lincoln U. law school will not meet the legal test unless its equality is challenged by another student.

The dismissal of the Gaines suit ends five years of litigation. Gaines filed a suit of mandamus against the University of Missouri shortly after his graduation from Lincoln university in 1934. He was denied the writ in the trial court by Judge Dinwiddie. The N. A. A. C. P. appealed the case and the state supreme court confirmed Judge Dinwiddie's ruling, denying Gaines the writ.

Bluford Case in February

The case was appealed to the United States supreme court which in December, 1938, handed down the momentous Gaines decision which has changed the educational status of the Negro throughout the southern and border states. The supreme court ruled that states like Missouri which had been paying the tuition of Missouri students to universities in other states were not offering Negro citizens equal educational opportunities. The justices ruled that Missouri must admit Gaines to its law school in the absence of an equal school of law provided for Negroes within the state's borders.

The dismissal of the Gaines suit has no bearing upon the two suits filed against the University of Missouri and its registrar, S. W. Canada, by Miss Lucile Bluford of Kansas City who is suing for admittance to the Missouri U. school of journalism.

The hearing in Miss Bluford's suit for writ of mandamus has been set for February 5 in Columbia while her $20,000 damage suit against Registrar Canada is set for Saturday, February 3, in Jefferson City.

MISSOURI UNIVERSITY STUDENTS HELP PICKET SEPARATE LAW SCHOOL

ST. LOUIS—A group of thirty students, white, from Missouri University Washington University and Eden Seminary joined colored pickets of the clerk's circle and paraded in protest before the Lincoln U. Law School, a Jim Crow set-up, in the Poro Building.

The School has been under fire ever since it was started last fall as a means of complying with the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in the Gaines case that the state must provide equal educational facilities for colored students.

There were ten girls among the white students who marched in the picket line. The whites stated that they wanted to help mould public [illegible] against the institution which they felt was established in violation of the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling in the Gaines case and the democratic principles of the United States.

They carried banners which contained such slogans as "Why Not All American Students at Missouri U.," "Smoke in St. Louis is Bad, Prejudice is Worse," "Is this Equality?" "Everybody from Everywhere is at Missouri U. Except Colored Americans," "Separate Schools Are Terribly Wasteful and Unfair to Taxpayers."

Rev. Harold Wilke, picket leader, said: "This picketing is a protest carried out by individual participants, but we are confident that it represents an American protest against undemocratic segregation. Today, when much of the world is engaged in horrible conflicts, we feel that one of America's main problems lies in defeating inroads upon our democratic tradition. In order to maintain itself in the hearts of Americans, we must extend our democracy to all of our people. The establishment of the Lincoln Law School is a destruction of a cherished concept of equal opportunity. "Jim-crowism" cannot exist in a real democracy. We object not only because of an idealistic dislike of segregation; there are other problems too. How can the State of Missouri justify the spending of some $100,000 of taxpayers' money to exclude one colored student from a state institution? That is the actual situation concerning Gaines. Such extravagant waste is beyond sound public economy."

A statement by students of Missouri University was in part:

"We, as students at the University of Missouri and members of the American Civil Liberties Union protest before the Lincoln Law School because we feel that the action taken by the State of Missouri to be undemocratic. The Gaines decision has not been followed. The Lincoln Law School is not equal to our law school and colored students have been refused admittance to the University of Missouri."

Drops Suit

ATTY. SIDNEY R. REDMOND, member of the N. A. A. C. P.'s legal staff, which has been pushing the Lloyd Gaines suit for admission to the University of Missouri law school. The case was dropped after Gaines disappeared ten months ago.

NAACP Attys. Fight School of Journalism Ban

Attorneys Charles E. Houston, legal advisor of the NAACP, Sidney R. Redmond, president of the St. Louis branch of the NAACP, Henry D. Espy, and John A. Davis, will open the "Second Gaines" case in the District Court at Columbia, Mo. this Friday. They will argue the case of Miss Lucille Bluford, news editor of the Kansas City Call, in a mandamus suit to force the registrar of the University of Missouri to admit her to the graduate school of Journalism in keeping with the mandate of the Supreme Court handed down in the Gaines case.

Argue Damage Case

Last Saturday Miss Bluford's $20,000 damage suit filed against Registrar S. W. Canada was argued in the District Court in Jefferson City before Judge John C. Collett. Attorneys for the University of Missouri sought to have the suit dismissed. Attorneys for Miss Bluford were given three weeks to submit the briefs at the conclusion of the three and one-half hour hearing and attorneys for the university four weeks.

Lawyers appearing for Miss Bluford were Attys. Houston, Redmond and L. Amaa Knox.

The state's counselors contended that the Gaines' decision meant only that Missouri must give substantially equivalent instead of identical educational facilities and that Lincoln U. Curators had been improved to establish "a graduate school whenever necessary and practical," and that Registrar Canada was merely a ministerial officer complying with the state laws.

Miss Bluford's counselors contended that there is no graduate school of journalism at Lincoln U. and none equal to the University of Missouri's.

DISAPPEARANCE Of Lloyd Gaines Setback To Group

THE mysterious disappearance of Lloyd Gaines, whose law suit seeking to compel officials of the University of Missouri to admit him to the University's law school attracted national attention, adds another to the long list of instances in which colored men and women have failed to prosecute important matters to a definite conclusion.

In his attempt to break down the barriers which existed at the Missouri institution, Gaines had not only the active support of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but also the interest of a majority of intelligent colored people.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Gaines case had immediate repercussions in every State where qualified Negroes are barred from graduate study.

Several States, sensing the fact that enforcement of the decision meant that equal educational opportunities would have to be provided for their Negro citizens, took notice of the decision and set about to put their educational house in order.

And then, just at the time when the Missouri university authorities were faced with a showdown in their efforts to get around the plain mandate of the United States Supreme Court, the principal figure in the litigation disappears.

Whatever the reason for Gaines' conduct, it is regrettable that his case against the university can not be pressed to a definite conclusion; and that, until some other and more determined young man or woman comes along all of the States which bar colored students from graduate study may feel free to continue their un-American educational policy.

LLOYD GAINES STILL MISSING

3-16-40

WASHINGTON, March 14—Chas. H. Houston, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced today that he has been unable to locate Lloyd Gaines, plaintiff in the famous University of Missouri case.

"The N. A. A. C. P. has exhausted all means of locating him," Houston said, "and added that the association requests anyone possessing information concerning the whereabouts of Gaines to send the information to the Association at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City."

Missouri Court Writes "Finis" To Gaines Case

Philadelphia Inquirer

Philadelphia, Pa.

Lloyd Gaines Still Missing At Court Time

1-11-40

Youth Missing For Ten Months; Another Suit Pending

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. (ANP)—Finis was written to the efforts of Lloyd Gaines to enter the University of Missouri as a law student, when the case was dismissed last Monday in Boone County Circuit court by Judge W. M. Dinwiddie.

Gaines has been missing for ten months and his attorneys, unable to plead a case for a client they can't find, requested dismissal of the suit. The case has been in the courts for two years, the Boone County Circuit court and the State Supreme court both handing down decisions denying Gaines admittance to the University of Missouri.

On Dec. 8, 1939, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that the U. of Missouri must either admit Gaines or the state must provide "equal education facilities within the state." When Lincoln University, with state funds, opened a law school in St. Louis in the old Poro college, Gaines' lawyers filed another

ury by Mr. Houston and Mr. Redmond with the assistance of other ttorneys from Kansas City.

The court last week rendered a nemorandum opinion in which i aid that the motion to dismiss the uit made by attorneys fo S. W. Canada, registrar at the university, will be sustained by proper order unless, on or before ten days from the date thereof, the plaintiff's petition is amended." The amendment ordered in the memorandum opinion is that the plaintiff alleges that Miss Bluford applied to Lincoln university (the Negro state institution) and Lincoln did not offer graduate work in journalism and was not preparing to offer it.

N. Y. CONGREGATIONAL WOMEN BACK LYNCH BILL

NEW YORK—The Society of the Congregational Christian Women of the State of New York is supporting actively the campaign for passage of the anti-lynching bill in the Senate according to a letter to the NAACP from Miss Marjory A Martin, field secretary. Two hundred key women throughout the state have received suggestions for action in support of the measure.

Missouri U. Fight Is Continued

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Charles H. Houston and Sidney R. Redmond, attorneys for Miss Lucile Bluford in her suit to secure damages for being refused entrance to the school of journalism of the University of Missouri, filed this week an amended complaint in the U. S. district court.

Miss Bluford's action for damages was argued the last of Janu

Judge Bars White Students From Court When They Cheer Negro's Fight Against Universtty

COLUMBIA, Mo.—More than 125 teen-age white girls, students at the exclusive Stephens College here, were ordered from the Boone County Circuit court room by Judge W. M. Dinwiddie, after they had openly expressed their sentiments, in favor of Negro citizens attending the University of Missouri, with loud cheers, Saturday.

The youthful students gave the demonstration when Miss Lucille Bluford, 28-year-old managing editor of the Kansas City Call, refused to reveal contents of several letters between herself and her counsel, Charles H. Houston, in connection with her filing for entrance to the University of Missouri School of Journalism. William S. Hogsett, attorney for S. W. Canada, registrar of the University of Missouri, who barred Miss Bluford from the school of journalism because of her color, had sought to make the newspaper editor tell the contents of the letters Miss Bluford said the letters were personal.

The young college girls, who crowded the courtroom during the two-day trial, occupying every available inch of floor space in the front and back of the courtroom, followed the testimony carefully. They were attending the hearing in as a class project in their course in social problems.

At the end of the trial Judge Dinwiddie reserved decision. Miss Bluford, represented by N. A. A. C. P. attorneys: Charles H. Houston, and Sidney Redmond, the latter of St. Louis, Mo., is suing for a writ of mandamus to compel the University of Missouri to admit her for graduate work in its school of journalism. She contends that twice, once when she appeared on the campus of the school January 30, 1939, and again on September 14, 1939, she has been denied admission to the school solely on the ground that she is a Negro.

She contends that the university's failure to admit her is a denial of her full right as a citizen under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. The University contends that her action is not brought in good faith, and that she should bring her action against Lincoln University, a Negro school at Jefferson City, Mo., to force that school to set up a school of journalism.

Lucille Bluford Loses In First Round Of Her Suit

Denied 4-28-40

Kansas City Call

JEFFERSON CITY—(ANP)—Lucille Bluford, editor of the Kansas City Call, lost on one of two counts in her suit against S. Woodson Canada, Missouri U. registrar, last week when Judge J. C. Collet of the federal district court dismissed her damage suit brought about by Canada's refusal to allow her to enroll in the school in January, 1939. The second count, suit for damages because of denial of admittance again in September, 1939, was permitted to stand.

Miss Bluford, who is seeking damages because of the University of Missouri's refusal to admit her to the institution's school of journalism, asked $10,000 on each count because of this action.

Spectators Cheer Woman During Missouri U. Trial

By DOROTHY H. DAVIS

COLUMBIA, Mo., Feb. 16—The case of Miss Lucile Bluford against S. W. Canada, registrar of the University of Missouri, was taken under advisement by Judge W. M. Dinwiddie at the completion of a two-day trial late Saturday in the Boone County Circuit Court here. Judge Dinwiddie reserved decision.

Miss Bluford, a journalism graduate of the University of Kansas, now managing editor of "The Call" in Kansas City, has sued for writ of mandamus to enter the school of journalism of the University of Missouri for graduate study.

She was refused permission to enroll at that institution by S. W. Canada, registrar, on two occasions when she went in person to the school, on January 30, 1939, and on September 14, 1939.

Charles H. Houston, of Washington, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, conducted the case for Miss Bluford, with the assistance of other N.A.A.C.P. attorneys.

Mr. Houston stated that Miss Bluford had a right to enter the University of Missouri because of the decision by the United States Supreme court on December 12, 1938, in the case of Lloyd Gaines vs. the University of Missouri.

The Supreme Court ruled that Gaines had a right to enter the University of Missouri law school in the absence of equal facilities for legal training at Lincoln university, the decision being based on the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

W. S. Hogsett, counsel for Mr. Canada, based his defense on three contentions: (1) that Miss Bluford was suing the wrong party; that she should sue Lincoln university; (2) that Canada was a subordinate official without policy-making power and was not responsible for denying admittance to Miss Bluford; (3) that Miss Bluford's application was not in good faith, that she was merely acting as a "straw party" for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in order to gain publicity for that organization.

Miss Bluford spent about four hours on the witness stand Friday and was called to the stand for a few minutes on Saturday afternoon.

The courtroom was crowded throughout the trial, mostly by students from Stephens college, an exclusive white girls' school of Columbia. They stood four deep in the rear and sides of the room and sat on the floor in front of the seats in the front of the room.

During noon recesses some of them remained in order to hold their seats, sending out for sandwiches and malted milks for lunch. There were also some law and journalism students from Missouri U. and a few Race spectators.

Early in the trial the students became sympathetic toward Miss Bluford. During the first part of Miss Bluford's cross-examination a disagreement developed over Mr. Hogsett's insistent demands that she reveal contents of correspondence between her and Mr. Houston.

She had previously submitted to Hogsett 19 letters exchanged with the N.A.A.C.P., Mr. Houston and herself. Mr. Houston told the court that the 19 letters not turned over as evidence were privileged correspondence between client and counsel.

During the argument Miss Bluford held her ground so well and with such assurance that white students in the audience burst into laughter and loud applause.

Judge Dinwiddie immediately ordered the courtroom cleared, in an action unusual in the history of the Boone County Circuit court.

The judge later agreed that the client-counsel correspondence was private.

Mr. Houston produced correspondence between Miss Bluford and the University of Missouri officials as evidence and brought out through cross-examination of S. W. Canada, that the sole reason for denying her entrance to the school was because she is a member of the Race.

Correspondence from Lincoln university in Jefferson City, the state school for Negroes, and minutes of the board of curators of that institution showed that there has never been provision for the study of journalism at that school, that there is none now ,and that none is even possible before February 1, 1940.

Miss Bluford testified that she desired further training so as to perform more capably her duties as managing editor.

The dean of Missouri's school of journalism, Frank L. Martin, testified on Saturday. Dean Martin had drawn up a plan for the establishing of journalism study at Lincoln university. Mr. Hogsett attempted to show that Dean Martin, as an expert and leader in the field of journalism education, deemed it entirely possible for the Lincoln university board of curators to have established journalism study by September 1, 1939.

During cross-examination by Mr. Houston, Dean Martin's testimony appeared shallow, insincere and without a foundation of facts.

Just before the noon recess Saturday, attorneys for Canada asked that the Bluford writ be quashed, amended their return and added a new paragraph which charged Miss Bluford with acting in bad faith and in a "conspiracy" with the N.A.A.C.P. to obtain publicity.

Saturday afternoon, Mr. Houston presented a brilliant and eloquent argument and a dynamic rebuttal before the court.

His argument was based on the Gaines decision by the Supreme Court and on the second decision by the Missouri State Supreme Court in August, 1939, which took into consideration the Taylor bill, which had been made law by that time.

After court was adjourned, and all during previous recesses, students crowded around Mr. Houston and Miss Bluford. They complimented Mr. Houston on his method of handling the case and praised Miss Bluford for her courageous action and her excellence as a witness. Most of them told her: "I hope you get in."

White Students Opposing J. C. Barred from Courtroom

COLUMBIA, Mo.—More than 125 teen-age white girls, students at the exclusive Stephens College here, were widdie, last week, after they had openly ordered from the Boone County Circuit court room by Judge W. M. Dinexpressed their sentiments, in favor of colored students attending the University of Missouri, with loud cheers.

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She contends that the university's failure to admit her, is a denial of her full right as a citizen under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. The University contends that her action is not brought in good faith, and that she should bring her action against Lincoln University to force that school to set up a school of journalism.

Judge Will Give An Important Yes Or No In The Case

Indications School Will Lose Bluford Case

(The following article appeared on the front page of the February 15, 1940 (Vol. 2, No. 25) issue of the Independent Shoppers Review of Columbia, Missouri, a Thursday weekly. The Review is the official newspaper of the Independent Business Research Association of that city. The article bore the signature of "Mr. Fix It.")

Officials of the University of Missouri have begun to think about how to take care of Negro students in event doors of the University are thrown open to people of that race.

As yet, the study is preliminary for officials are awaiting the ruling of Circuit Judge W. M. Dinwiddie on an application for a writ of mandamus brought by Lucile Bluford, a Kansas City newspaper woman to force the University to enroll her as a graduate student in the School of Journalism.

Suggest Night School

Officials are insisting they will win their case and keep Negroes out but at the same time there is much speculation and discussion going on about how to meet the problem in event Judge Dinwiddie issues the writ.

Speculation is particularly rife among faculty members who may find Negroes in their class rooms. Some of the fiery professors are saying they will resign before they will teach Negroes. Others take more conservative views and suggest that Negroes sit in one part of the class room and white in another. Still others believe there is no problem at all and say they would simply accept the Negroes as students and forget it.

One faculty member thinks it

might be a good idea to have night classes for the Negro students.

"I don't believe the Negro enrollment would be very large," he said. "It would not cost much to set up night classes for them. It would not be a hardship for them to go to school at night. In fact, it might be a benefit to them. A number who would come here would have to work their way through. By going to school at night they could work in the daytime. If they wanted to come to the University of Missouri to get an education they would be willing to attend night classes made up entirely of Negroes."

But while the University group is discussing the question of what to do with Negroes in event they come here the person with the toughest immediate assignment is Judge Dinwiddie. He must make the decision and he can only do one of two things—issue the writ or deny it. If he issues the writ he is bound to bring down a storm of protest from those who favor the century-old policy of no Negroes at the University of Missouri. If he denies it the plaintiff is certain to appeal to the supreme court and he will face the ever present possibility of a reversal, a thing which no judge likes to contemplat.

Regards It As Futile

So much for the current news aspects of the Bluford case. Regardless of the outcome, there are, in the opinion of this writer, certain fundamentals involved in the color line policy of the University of Missouri and certain questions one cannot help asking himself.

For instance, why was the Bluford litigation necessary?

Again, how much longer will the taxpayers' money be used to fight the inevitable?

Sooner or later Negroes will be amitted by court action to the University of Missouri and other so-called "border" state schools. The trend of the times points to it. More and more the country is becoming tolerant toward the Negro. More and more the white people are realizing that the best way to help the Negro is to help himself. The best way is to offer him adequate educational facilities.

It seems to me the University should have bowed and admitted Negroes to the University when the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that Lloyd Gaines be enrolled or that adequate law school facilities be established at Lincoln University Jefferson City.

Instead of enrolling him in the law school here a fund of $200,000 was set up to establish a law school at Lincoln. How much of that sum is still unspent is a moot question.

But what the thoughtful observer is asking himself is whether the tax-payers are going to be called upon continually to expand the facilities at Lincoln just so the color line can be drawn.

Hard To Dodge

In the Gaines case a law school had to be established. In the Bluford case the applicant seeks to enroll in journalism. The next applicant may try for the engineernig school college of Agriculture or the business school.

How many of these duplicate schools will have to be started? The court has stipulated they must be equal to facilities offered at the University of Missouri. If we set up shoddy departments at Lincoln just to get around the ruling we are not being fair to ourselves, the Negro or the court. If we set up departments equal to those at Missouri we are going to be let in for spending a lot of money.

The fact that University authorities are now thinking about how to take care of Negro students may be a straw in the wind to indicate that they have abandoned their policy of trying to keep Negroes out of Missouri by setting up duplicate facilities at Lincoln.

The problem of handling Negro students at Missouri should not be any great problem. The writer is southern born, member of a "rebel" Democrat family and thinks he knows something about Negroes. I would not look for a great many Negroes to enroll. Here and there some opposition might arise at the start but I think the bulk of faculty, student body and townspeople would accept the situation in the proper spirit and in a short time the fact that Negroes attended the University of Missouri would just be taken for granted.

CHEERED EFFORTS OF MISS BLUFORD TO ATTEND MO. UNIV.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Feb. 22—More than 125 teen-age white girls, students at the exclusive Stephens College here, were ordered from the Boone County Circuit court by Judge W. M. Dinwiddie, February 10, after they had openly expressed their sentiments in favor of Negro citizens attending the University of Missouri, with loud cheers.

The youthful students gave the demonstration when Miss Lucille Bluford, 28-year-old managing editor of the Kansas City Call, refused to reveal contents of several letters between herself and her counsel, Charles H. Houston, in connection with her filing for entrance to the University of Missouri School of Journalism. William S. Hogsett, attorney for S. W. Canada, registrar of the University of Missouri, who barred Miss Bluford from the school of journalism because of her color, had sought to make the newspaper editor tell the contents of the letter. Miss Bluford said the letters were personal.

The young college girls, who crowded the courtroom during the two-day trial, occupying every available inch of floor space in the front and back of the courtroom, followed the testimony carefully. They were attending the hearing as a class project in their course in social problems.

At the end of the Trial Judge Dinwiddie reserved decision. Miss Bluford, represented by N. A. A. C. P. attorney's: Charles H. Houston and Sidney Redmond, the latter of St. Louis, Mo., is suing for a writ of mandamus to compel the University of Missouri to admit her for graduate work in its school of journalism. She contends that twice, once when she appeared on the campus of the school January 30, 1939 and again on September 14, 1939, she has been denied admission to the school solely on the ground that she is a Negro.

She contends that the university's failure to admit her, is a denial of her full right as a citizen under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. The University contends that her action is not brought in good faith, and that she should bring her action against Lincoln University, a Negro school at Jefferson City, Mo., to force that school to set up a school of journalism.

HOTEL DESOTO TRYS TO RIDE BEAUTICIANS ON FREIGHT ELEVATOR

Dr. Harry Parker, Stat Examiner, Halts Jim Crow

Efforts to send colored beauticians up a freight elevator at the Hotel DeSoto Monday at the State Beauticians' Examination were quickly spiked by the action of Dr. Harry F. Parker, State Health Examiner.

Eugene Robinson, State Inspector, called attention of Dr. Parker to the fact that the elevator girls were directing colored women to a back elevator. This brought a strong protest to the management resulting in removal of the ban for the occasion. The examinations were held on the 15th floor.

The DeSoto Hotel has previously been the center of protest over its freight elevator edict plastered on colored members of the Ozark A.A.U. which meets on the 16th floor.

About 41 colored beauticians from the Mme. C. J. Walker, Ruth Flower and Milady Schools of Beauty Culture took the examination Monday.

Miss Bluford Loses Step In Mo. U. Ctase

JEFFERSON CITY, (ANP)—Lucille Bluford, editor of the Kansas City Call, lost in one of two counts in her suit against S. Woodson Canada, Missouri university registrar, last week when Judge J. C. Collet of the federal district court dismissed her damage suit brought about by Canada's refusal to allow her to enroll in the school in January, 1939. The second count, suit for damages because of denial of admittance again in September, 1939, was permitted to stand.

Miss Bluford, who is seeking damages because of the University of Missouri's refusal to admit her to the institution's school of journalism, asked $10,000 on each count because of this action.

DISCRIMINATION -1940 MISSCURI

Who Is To Blame For Disappearance of Gaines?

EDITOR'S NOTE—The young lady, who wrote the letter to The Black Dispatch, published below in this column, of the young lady who unsuccessfully applied for graduate work at the University of North Carolina. Her statements penned in this issue are provocative of much thought. This very capable and far seeing young woman strikes at the difference, venality, and compromises made within the race. As you read the lines that follow remember that all of the enemies of black folk do not have white skins.

BY PAULI MURRAY

The disappearance of Lloyd Gaines and the temporary setback to the fight for equal educational opportunity in our democracy has raised some editorial criticism of Gaines' motives. I earnestly hope that if he is alive he will read this letter.

It is regrettable that Lloyd Gaines gave up his fight if that is really the case. His victorious first round against the University of Missouri encouraged and inspired other Negro fighters for justice. I do not feel, however, that Gaines is entirely to blame even if he permitted himself to be scared away. I am convinced that if he had rested upon the continuous organized support of the Negro masses, he could have been neither intimidated nor bought off.

Gaines was almost a solitary figure in a tremendous conflict involving issues not raised so fundamentally since the War Between the States. The Gaines decision had in it the drama and the explosiveness of the famous Dred Scott decision. It was an attack upon the basic institutions of the post-Civil War South.

What actually happened after the decision was handed down? Gaines saw his own Negro leaders thrown into confusion and wide disagreement over the implications of the decision. The N. A. A. C. P. was a lonely voice crying in the wilderness. Gaines was no doubt sickened over the continual round of pros and cons waged in the state of Missouri where the issue was being fought out. He saw no unity of purpose anywhere within the race; he saw short-sighted Negro leaders make every effort to balk the brilliant advances made by his counsel; saw them rush to the aid of a farcical Negro law school which was being erected to evade the Supreme Court mandate. Most discouraging of all, he witnessed the complete indifference of the great bulk of the Negro poulation.

It is true that hundreds of students heatedly discussed his fight and that the press widely publicized it for a while. But how many other Negro students bombarded the southern state universities with similar applications? How many educators followed up this legalistic thrust into the camp of the enemies of justice with an educational campaign to win support for the idea of equal education? How much fellowship did Gaines feel within his own group? How many people made him realize the great responsibility he had undertaken? How many Negroes were prepared to stand behind him every step of the way, with funds, meetings, letters, telegrams and mass demonstrations?

We Negroes can throng the streets 300,000 strong, break bottles over the resisting heads, stop traffic, commandeer the busses and other public vehicles, and show unprecedented aggressiveness, joy and hilarity when a Joe Louis knocks out a single white opponent by appointment, but when a Lloyd Gaines, single-handed, comes up against a whole region of the country, with its hide-bound folkways of "white supremacy," with its lynching parties and with the great majority of its population disfranchised and disinherited; when he battles his way to the Supreme Court and back again, facing the insults, the butts of criticism, the uncertainties, the threats, the great inner struggle between idealism and personal safety; when he does all this alone, with scarcely more than his own conscience and a few loyal friends to reassure him, not a single mass demonstration is held anywhere in the country!

If Lloyd Gaines has failed, his failure rests squarely upon the shoulders of the Negro community. It is our failure which must be judged: our group lethargy our lack of idealism, our timidity our disorganization, and our proneness to do little more than mouth our grievances beyond "the big gate."

It is this group support, or the lack of it, that will determine the future of the Negro in America. North Carolina comes to mind as a case in point. Last spring at the high point of the fight on Negro higher education, the President of the North Carolina College for Negroes was more concerned with the new buildings on his campus as a plant for a "fine Negro graduate school," than with the tragic fact that the State legislature was conveniently using him as the cat to pull its "jim-crow" chestnuts out of a very hot fire. He spoke proudly of his new equipment and of the appropriations he had gotten for the salaries of the proposed instructors in this new graduate school. He frankly discouraged the applicant to the University of North Carolina from continuing the fight, by implying that it was lost before it began. Speak of equality! Speak of Negro graduate schools providing additional jobs for qualified Negro educators! Had the Negro Law school in Durham survived its single application, the law instructors were to be taken from the faculties of the University of North Carolina and from Duke University!

If any fellow North Carolinian becomes incensed and rises to the defense of our fair state, let him first consult the records of the N. A. A. C. P. Let him discover that to date not a single Negro teacher of that state has had the courage to sue for equalization of salaries; let him find that the N. A. A. C. P. has not been able to induce a single individual residing within the state itself to make application to the University of North Carolina; let him learn what meager support for equal education actually came from the Negro population; let him realize that most of the encouragement for a determined stand against the University came from either students and faculty members inside the University, or from sympathetic white southerners outside. When he has sifted these facts perhaps he will agree with me that a single individual, for all his courage and integrity, can do little of lasting group value unless that group for which he is fighting desires and actively supports his action.

Unless Negro applicants from the South begin immediately applying to every single department of every single southern state university, and demand insistently nothing short of equal educational facilities, dollar for dollar, we will be forced to accept the insidious alternative provided in the Gaines decision. We will sell our birthright for the mess of porridge to be found in Negro "make-shift" graduate schools. If this happens, we will have forfeited one of the greatest opportunities in our lifetime to strike a body blow to inequality.

And this brings me to most perplexing question. A group, race or nation must depend upon its leadership and the restless idealism of its youth for vision, vitality and advancement. Many of the leaders who presume to speak for us sacrifice ultimate principles for temporary palliatives. On the other hand, so many of our young people, on whom our future rests, dissipate their precious creative energies developing the newest, most grotesque "jitterbug techniques" to the exclusion of all else. They remain totally insensitive to the struggle for group betterment. How then, are we going to move forward as a body?

It seems to me that until we can develop a corps of leadership having the passionate qualities of the Christ, a youth with vision-ary power, and a group willing-ness to sacrifice collectively for our ideals like the Ghandhi-inspired masses of India, we cannot hope to attain those goals for which some of our grandfathers fought and died in 1863.

Find Lloyd Gaines if he can be found; if not, finish the job he left uncompleted.

Sincerely,
PAULI MURRAY.
35 Mount Morris Park, West
New York City.

"FINIS" WRITTEN IN LLOYD GAINES CASE AT COLUMBIA, MO.

Nashville Globe
Nashville Tenn
1-12-40

Young Man Disappears And Lawyers Forced to Ask for Dismissal

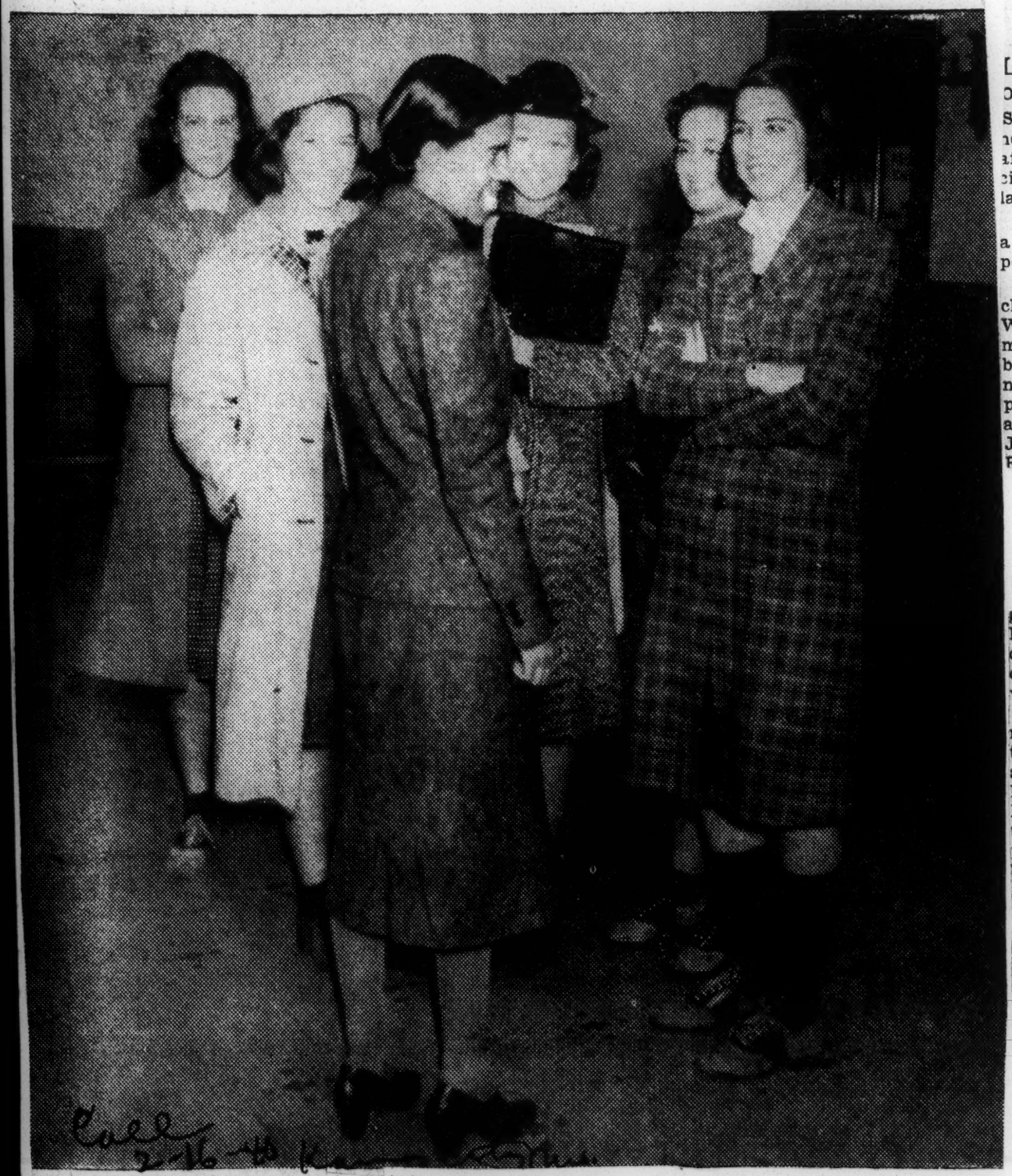
COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 11—(ANP)—Finis was written to the efforts of Lloyd Gaines to enter the University of Missouri as a law student, when the case was dismissed last Monday in Boone County Circuit court by Judge W. M. Dinwiddie.

Gaines has been missing for ten months and his attorneys, unable to plead a case for a client they can't find, requested dismissal of the suit. The case has been in the courts for two years, the Boone County Circuit Court and the State Supreme court both handing down decisions denying Gaines admittance to the University of Missouri.

On December 8, 1939, the U. S. Supreme court ruled that the University of Missouri must either admit Gaines or the state must provide "equal educational facilities within the state." When Lincoln University, with state funds, opened law school in St. Louis in the old Poro building, Gaines' lawyers filed another suit, contending that the Lincoln school still failed to provide him "equal educational facilities." It was this suit which last week was dismissed.

Still pending is another suit, filed by Miss Lucile Bluford a staff member of the Kansas City Call, who seek admission to the University of Missouri school of Journalism Miss Bluford is a graduate of the University of Kansas.

"We Hope You Get in--We're for You"



Students from Stephens' college, exclusive white college for women at Columbia, Mo., gathered around Lucile Bluford Saturday afternoon to wish her success in her suit against S. W. Canada, registrar of the University of Missouri. One hundred girls from Stephens attended the trial all day Friday and Saturday. When they burst out in applause for Miss Blu-

for Friday morning, the judge ordered them to clear the courtroom, but they returned to the courtroom Friday afternoon and Saturday.

—Photo by Davis

12-Year-Old Youth Twice Sent Away from County Hospital After Eating Tainted Sausage.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 29.—There was no room at the St. Louis county hospital for 12-year-old Joseph Bobbitt, son of the widow Josephine Bobbitt, 911 North Elm street, Webster Graves, Mo., so the little boy died at Homer G. Phillips hospital here, just seven minutes after he had been brought to the city institution in a county ambulance, Thursday morning, Feb. 22.

Courier 3-2-40

Friday a coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from food poisoning.

The mother said that she purchased some pork sausage from a Webster Groves store Monday morning, Feb. 19. Joseph and his brother, William, Jr., ate some with no ill effects. The sausage was put in an icebox or box and, about seven o'clock Tuesday night, Joseph, in the absence of Mrs. Bobbitt and disregarding warnings his older brother that the meat peared tainted, cooked and ate remaining sausage. He took ill rtly afterwards.

Better Wednesday, he went to ool, again taking ill later in day. His condition became so grave that shortly before midnight he was taken to the St. Louis county hospital where some medicine was given to him and then was ordered home.

Thursday morning, young Joseph nearly unconscious, was conveyed to the St. Louis county hospital in a truck driven by his brother, William. There he was viewed by Dr. Robert Mangum, white, who telephoned to Homer Phillips hospital and asked that an exception be made and that the boy be admitted to the city institution as there was no room for him at the county hospital. The youth was received at Homer Phillips hospital at 11:15 a.m. He died seven minutes later as Dr. Herbert Sheen was examining him in the receiving room, the victim of jim crow and neglect.

New Trial Sought in Missouri Case

NOV 2 1940

Special to the AFRO

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. —Miss Lucille Bluford, Kansas City newspaper woman, lost her $10,000 damage suit against the registrar of the University of Missouri when a jury in the Federal district court decided here Thursday night that she is not entitled to damages for being barred from the Missouri University school of journalism.

The jury, made up of 12 white Missouri-born farmers and merchants, took only 45 minutes to return a verdict in favor of S. W. Canada, the registrar. The trial lasted three days.

Charles H. Houston of Washington, attorney for Miss Bluford, filed a motion for a new trial Friday morning.

Jury Panel Challenged

The jury which decided against Miss Bluford was chosen from a panel which Houston sought to quash when the trial opened Tuesday morning. He filed a motion challenging the panel on the grounds that colored persons had been excluded "pursuant to a systematic unbroken course of race discrimination extending over a period of 50 years."

In support of his challenge, Houston presented affidavits signed by life-long residents of Jefferson City, who testified that they had never known a colored person to serve on a jury in the central division of the western district of Missouri, which comprises 13 counties.

Twenty or more colored citizens of Jefferson City and Columbia, qualified in every respect to serve as jurors, were called by Houston to state from the witness stand their qualifications.

In addition, the jury commissioner and clerk of the court testified that they had never known a colored juror in the central district, but stated that colored citizens had not been omitted from the panel intentionally.

Motion Overruled

Despite this evidence, Judge John C. Collet, federal judge sitting in the case, overruled the motion to quash the panel on the grounds that colored persons were not discriminated against, and because he said that, the motion was not filed in time to permit the court to meet its criticisms.

On the timeliness of the motion, Houston cited laws to the effect that a motion to quash is properly filed when the jury panel is sworn in. Houston said that he was shocked to learn that colored persons did not serve on juries in the federal courts and that he filed the motion as soon as he was aware of the situation.

The motion dismissed, it required two hours to select the jury of 12. Men on the panel who admitted they were prejudiced and did not believe colored people should attend school with white persons were dismissed. Two men were excused when they said that the fact that they had daughters enrolled in Missouri University would prejudice their views.

Credits Accepted

Evidence in the case centered around the question of whether Miss Bluford, managing editor of The Call, was denied her constitutional rights when she was denied admittance to the University of Missouri journalism school after her credits had been accepted by Registrar Canada.

Houston contended that because Lincoln University, the State-supported colored school, had no school of journalism either now or at the time Miss Bluford applied to Missouri University, the newspaper woman was entitled to enter Missouri University. His contention was based upon the U.S. Supreme Court decision in the Gaines case which ordered the university to admit Gaines in the absence of an equal law school for colored persons within the State.

Cite Proposed School

Attorneys for Canada argued that the legislature at its last session had passed a law making Lincoln University responsible for providing all graduate and professional training to colored persons and that Miss Bluford had not given Lincoln University "ample and reasonable" time to establish a graduate school in journalism before applying to Missouri University.

Judge Collet took the view of Missouri University attorneys when he instructed the jury that in order to decide in favor of Miss Bluford, it would first have to find that she made application to Lincoln University for graduate work in journalism before applying to Missouri University and that she gave the former university reasonable time to provide the training before demanding entrance to Missouri University.

Missouri University attorneys argued that Miss Bluford applied to Lincoln University only a few days before she sought to enter Missouri U.

Editors Called

Witnesses called by Houston included:

C. A. Franklin, editor of The Call, who came here by plane from New York, where he is working with the Colored Citizens' Committee for Willkie; N. A. Sweets, St. Louis editor; Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln University; Miss Gene Watkins, acting business manager of the university; Mrs. Ada Franklin, wife of The Call editor; Miss Alberta Rankins, secretary to President Scruggs, and the Lincoln University board of curators.

President Scruggs testified that Lincoln University is having difficulty finding qualified persons available for instructors in the school of journalism which Lincoln expects to open February 1, 1941; and that neither classroom space nor funds are available with which to set up the school.

Await First Case Appeal

The damage suit was the second which Miss Bluford has lost within the year. The mandamus suit decided against her in the Boone County Circuit Court last February will be argued in appeal before the Missouri State Supreme Court on January 23.

Houston had as associate counsel, Sidney R. Redmond of St. Louis; L. A. Knox, C. H. Calloway, J. H. Herbert, and Carl R. Johnson, all of Kansas City.

The M.U. registrar had as attorneys W. S. Hogsett, senior partner in one of Kansas City's largest law firms; Kenneth Teasdale, St. Louis; and Rubey M. Hulen, Columbia.

BOYCOTT FLOUR PRODUCTS AFTER INSULT TO RACE

Charge Milling Concern With Prejudice Against Negroes, Foreign Born

NOV 2 3 1940

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A boycott against products of the Standard Milling Company, a Chicago flour concern which puts out the "Presto," and "Aristos," brands of flour, was launched here this week by the local branch of the NAACP.

The action, according to Carl R Johnson, president of the branch was taken following the discovery of a deliberate plan hatched either by the Standard Milling Company or its subsidiaries, to exclude Negroes and foreign born citizens "in the greater Kansas City Market," from the benefits of a sales campaign for "Presto" flour.

In a letter to the Chicago flour concern dated November 11, Mr. Johnson said:

"It has come to the attention of the local branch of the NAACP that a large number of grocery merchants in this city handling your products received a bulletin dated October 28 either from the Associated Groceries, Inc., or from your distributors in the Kansas City area in which there was material with reference to the sale of Presto cake flour. Appearing on page six of said bulletin, which is described as bulletin number 628 is the following paragraph:

"'A coupon worth ten cents in purchase of a package of Presto will be distributed to teach of 80,000 homes in the greater Kansas City market, **eliminating only Negroes and foreign born**"

Pending action on the part of the company, the letter said: "As a protest against this discrimination we have asked Negroes in general to discontinue the use of Presto cake flour. Aristos or any of the products manufactured by your company."

Officials of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, whose national headquarters is at 79 Fifth Avenue, New York, announced this week that they would begin an immediate investigation of the matter as it operates to discriminate against foreign born persons.

The Committee made the announcement after being informed of the case by the national office of the NAACP.

Sales Coupon Attempts to Bar Negroes and Foreign Born from Benefits in Drive

NOV 21 1940

Kansas City, Mo. — A boycott against products of the Standard Miling Company, a Chicago flour concern which puts out the "Presto," and "Aristos," brands of flour, was launched here this week by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The action, according to Carl R. Johnson, president of the branch, was taken following the discovery of a deliberate plan hatched either by the Standard Milling Company or its subsidiaries, to exclude Negroes and foreign born citizens "in the greater Kansas City Market," from the benefits of a sales campaign for "Presto" flour.

In a letter to the Chicago flour concern dated November 11, Mr. Johnson said:

"'It has come to the attention of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. that a large number of grocery merchants in this city handling your products received a bulletin dated October 28 either from the Associated Groceries, Inc. or from your distributors in the Kansas City aera in which there was material with reference to the sale of Presto cake flour. Appearing on page 628 is the following paragraph:

" 'A coupon worth ten cents in purchase of a package of Presto will be distributed to each of 80,000 homes in the greater Kansas City market, eliminating only Negroes and foreign born.' "

Pending action on the part of the company, the letter said: "As a protest against this discrimination we have asked Negroes in general to discontinue the use of Presto cake flour, Aristos or any of the products manufactured by your company."

"DOWN EAST" PREJUDICE

UP IN STAID old Amherst, New Hampshire, usually referred to by New Englanders as "Down East", a subtle form of prejudice reared its ugly head the other day to rob one of that town's most brilliant high school graduates of the honors rightly due her because of her scholarship, athletic and extra-curricular activities.

Faced with the problem of the smartest graduate being a Negro girl, the school officials got around having a valedictorian and salutatorian at the graduation exercises because the Negro girl would have by rights delivered the valedictory speech for the class. They dispensed with those usual designations and had instead two "historians" whose duties were to write and read the class history. Singularly enough the Negro girl not only wrote the history for her classmate but also read it at the exercises.

In these days when democracy and democratic institutions are so much under discussion, it ill befits the educational officials of that "Down East" school system to show their true colors by such a petty act. If the Negro girl was good enough to contribute all of her time and energy to make her classmates proud of her attainments, it was little enough that she should have received the recognition due her upon her graduation. We will admit that no one can eat honors, but sometimes honors do help us to eat in other ways.

"Now We Try Boundless Seas" was the class motto of this school's graduation class. Whoever was responsible for writing such a motto must have had a premonition that the school officials were already on that sea and lost in the fog of prejudice.

Plan to Extend Jim Crow To High Schools Feared

DEC 28 1940

TRENTON, N. J.—A deep laid plan to extend the separate grade school system into the high schools of Trenton is seen here following the recent $200,000 addition to the New Lincoln grade school.

The plan took form November 15 when P. J. Hill, principal of New Lincoln school sent letters to "outstanding men and women of color" to meet Dr. Paul R. Spencer, white, principal of Central High School who had charged that a few of Lincoln's former pupils had "carried into his school attitudes that are interpreted as un-American and anti-social. Included in this number are boys and girls who are untruthful, resentful of authority, and antagonistic toward their teachers merely because the latter are of another racial group."

Over a hundred were present and suggestions for remedy offered included the daring suggestion of Atty. Frank H. Wimberley of 25 N. Stockton St. that the recalcitrant pupils' attitude was no doubt caused by segregation for nine years in the grade school during which they were taught, by implication, that whtie teachers were people who wanted no contact with colored children.

"You can't solve the problem by halfway measures," Wimberley told the group. "I suggest that New Lincoln school be abolished as a Negro school and be replaced as a mixed district school, but that the faculty be retained in full. Then I suggest that white and colored teachers be rotated through all the schools so that colored pupils and white teachers and white pupils and colored teachers will get to understand each other."

His statement alarmed "appeasers" in the local school situation who hastily took the floor to "smooth out matters". A number, however, agreed in whole or in part, with Wimberley.

Princeton U Color Bar Is Attacked

Afro-American 3/4/40 Baltimore, Md.

PRINCETON, N.J.—Norman Thomas, noted socialist and a 1905 graduate of Princeton University, attacked that institution for its exclusion of colored students, in a letter published by the Princeton Alumni Weekly this week.

Thomas assailed "our complete exclusion of any and all representatives of the colored group, who form one-tenth of our population."

Blames Unwritten Law

'So far as I can learn, but one colored person ever went to Princeton, and that long before the Civil War," Thomas wrote. "That the exclusion is by custom and unwritten law, rather than by regulations, if any thing, makes matters worse.

"A race which is furnishing an increasing number of artists, musicians and scientists can send no man, be he as versatile as Paul Robeson (whose family, I think, lived at Princeton) to the fourth oldest institution of learning.

U. of N.C. Better

"Colored students may go to and make good in, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Chicago — indeed all leading American colleges and universities except Princeton.

"Even in the South, there is more awareness of, and sympathetic interest in, the race problem at the University of North Carolina than at Princeton.

"Probably the publication of this letter will raise much protest among Princetonians. I can write down now what will be said — and probably written. It is all relevant to deep-seated prejudice, but not to democracy; to a social club, perhaps, but not to a university.

Why Condemn Hitler?

"At the least, if generation after generation of Princetonians is to support a custom which would make Princeton hell for the best qualified colored American, let us speak more respectfully of Hitler's barbarous pseudo-science of race."

German Youth Refuses To Join Rutgers U. Fraternity Chapter Because Of Unit's Color Line

Refugee Student Hits U. S. Prejudice; Forced To Flee Germany By Nazis 8 Months Ago

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Objecting to the color line drawn by the Rutgers University chapter of a national Agricultural honorary fraternity, a German youth has refused membership invitation extended by the organization.

The German youth, Martin L. Cohnstaedt, refugee student in the College of Agriculture at Rutgers, said he declined the fraternity's invitation because of its restrictions to white students only.

Cohnstaedt is the son of the late Dr. William Cohnstaedt, who was one of the principal editors on the Frankfurter Zeitung before Hitler and the Nazis came into power in Germany.

He sent a letter of declination to Cook Chapter, the local Alpha Zeta unit, last fall, but his action did not become generally known until last Saturday.

"When I came to this country 30 months ago," Cohnstaedt said in the letter, "my greatest desire was to serve the country of my choice, to give it everything I have in return for its willingness to open its doors to me.

"But how are we to serve the cause of agriculture in this country if we lose what we deem highest: character and tolerance? I lost home and friends due to a denial of tolerance. Prejudice may be human. But if we do not master it, what may become of our good work."

He concluded with: "In view of the discrimination of Alpha Zeta gainst our colored fellow-countrymen, I, after many days of deep searching and most careful examination, feel unable to accept membership."

Dr. Willard C. Thompson, chairman of the faculty advisory committee of Cook Chapter, explained that the national constitution of Alpha Zeta restricted membership to white students. They are 43 chapters of Alpha Zeta in this country.

Color Line Fourth Splits New Jersey NYA

Pittsburgh Courier

OCT 12 1940

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 10—The second step in the direction of complete segregation of Jersey's Negro National Youth Administration was taken last week when Bernard S. Miller, State NYA director, announced that a "jim-crow" resident center would be opened to provide work training for Negro youth from all parts of New Jersey. The center will be opened on a large tract in Green Bank state forest, 30 miles from Atlantic City. Only colored youths, 17 to 25 years of age, will be admitted. White youths from the state go to Verona, North Haledon, Bendix and Lovelady Grove in New Jersey.

Some months ago William A. Smith, Jr., Negro state NYA head with offices at 5 Belmont avenue, was told to rearrange the colored work in district NYA set-ups so that it would all come under one head. The separate set-up for colored people was then directed from a segregated office building at 5 Belmont avenue. A series of newspaper exposes of the segregated set-up was written in the Negro Press by Harry B. Webber. No denial of any facts has ever been made by Mr. Smith.

Discrimination Charged By Colored Catholics

Evening Bulletin Philadelphia

CAMDEN, N. J.—A band of Catholics is meeting at 749 Kaighn avenue, each Thursday evening, the newly organized group being named the Parish of St. Barthlomew.

2nd Colored Parish

The beginning of this new parish in Camden marks the second Negro parish established by Bishop Barthlomew J. Eustace, the first being St. Monica's Church, Atlantic City.

Several hundred Negro Catholics of the city and suburbs are said to have been worshipping for years in various churches in Camden and vicinity, while many attend Mass each Sunday in Philadelphia.

The Rev. J. T. Hanley, white, former assistant pastor of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Camden, was appointed to pastor the new group in March and immediately began a census to determine the number of colored Catholics in the city and vicinity.

In a statement to the Camden department of the TRIBUNE, Father Hanley said that plans calling for dedication of the new church are laid for the early part of June, 1940.

"At the present time alterations are being made on the building at 749 Kaighn avenue, consisting of the extension on the first floor for a sanctuary, the removal of windows, the erection of a choir loft, and completely furnishing the edifice," the priest said.

The priest extends invitation to "all persons interested in the work to attend Thursday evening meetings at 8 o'clock, at which plans are being formulated for the dedication ceremonies."

REFUGEE STUDENT SPURNS FRATERNITY

N Y Times

German Youth at Agricultural College at Rutgers Objects to the Color Line

Sunday April 7, 1940

SEES TOLERANCE DENIED

p. 34

Letter to Alpha Zeta Cites His Losses in Reich Due to Growth of Prejudice

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 6—Martin L. Cohnstaedt, refugee student in the College of Agriculture at Rutgers University and son of the late Dr. Wilhelm Cohnstaedt, who was one of the principal editors of the Frankfurter Zeitung before the Nazis came into power in Germany, has declined an offer of membership in Alpha Zeta, national honorary agricultural fraternity, because of its restrictions to white students only.

Cohnstaedt, a quiet student, who is little known on the campus, sent a letter of declination to Cook Chapter, the local Alpha Zeta unit, last Fall, but his action did not become generally known until today.

"When I came to this country thiryt months ago," Cohnstaedt said in the letter, "my greatest desire was to serve the country of my choice, to give it everything I have in return for its willingness to open its dors to me.

"But how are we to serve the cause of agriculture in this country if we lose what we esteem highest: character and tolerance? I lost home and friends due to a denial of tolerance. Prejudice may be human. But if we do not master it, what may become of our good work?

"In view of the discrimination of Alpha Zeta against our colored fellow-countrymen, I, after many days of deep searching and most careful examination, feel unable to accept membership."

Dr. Willard C. Thompson, chairman of the faculty advosory committee of Cook Chapter, explained that the national constitution of Alpha Zeta restricted membership to white students. There are forty-three chapters of Alpha Zeta in this country.

Cohnstaedt admitted authorship of the letter but was disinclined to discuss it. He is a junior. For several months he has been interested in establishing a Quaker meeting house here among sttudents and townspeople.

Norman Thomas Raps Princeton University For Barring Negroes

By FRANK R. CROSSWAITH
General Organizer I.L.G.W.U.
Chairman Negro Labor Committee

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"Many Princeton men will bear me out in testifying that it is rather painful for loyal Princetonians to hear the distorted impressions of our alma mater widely prevalent in America.

"I have had considerable contact with American colleges and universities, and with good conscience I can meet most of the criticisms. Academic standards are higher than average, boys can work they way wholly or in part through Princeton and be the more respected for it, etc. I can't defend the club system and bicker week, but I can say that that system is better, not worse than the average fraternity system, and that there is more of a conscience, ever if an ineffective conscience, about it more than against similar or worse evils in other institutions.

"But at one point I can present no defense. 'Princeton,' we proudly say 'is for the nation's service.' It is dedicated to democracy, 'to search for truth,' to 'the liberal spirit'—in complete opposition to Fascist standards. Yet Princeton maintains a racial intolerance almost worthy of Hitler, and wholly alien to any ideal of a university or even a college in a democracy.

"I refer, of course, to our complete exclusion of any and all representatives of the Negroes who form one-tenth of our population. So far as I can learn, but one Negro even went to Princeton and that long before the Civil War. That the exclusion is by custom an unwritten law rather than by regulation, if anything makes matters worse. A race which is furnishing an increasing number of artists, musicians, scientists, can send no man be he as versatile as Paul Robeson (whose family, I think lived at Princeton) to the fourth oldest American institution of learning. Negroes may go to, and make good in, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Chicago—indeed all leading American colleges and universities except Princeton. Even in the South there is more awareness of, and sympathetic interest in, the Negro problem at the University of North Carolina than in Princeton.

"Probably the publication of this letter will raise much protest among Princetonians. I could write down now what will be said—and probably written. It is all relevant to deep seated prejudice, but not to democracy, to a social club, perhaps, but not to a university. At the least, if generation after generation of Princetonians is to support a custom which would make Princeton hell for the best qualified Negro, let us speak more respectfully of Hitler's barbarous pseudo science of race. Not only is our attitude wrong in itself; it is a symbol of something which, if continued, will keep Princeton from fulfilling its own proud boasts of service. It is the negative of the spirit which is the inspiration of a true university".

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To put it mildly, Mr. Niemert was quite dumbfounded when he heard Attorney J. Mercer Burrell, the counsel for the other side, inform the court that the theatre had been guilty of a flagrant violation of the New Jersey Civil Rights Law.

Mistaken for White

Mr. Niemert became red-faced during his explanation and refused even to admit the possibility that Mr. Burrell's clients, Mrs. Wesley Collins and Mrs. King David, had been mistaken for white women by the ushers and had been allowed to pass unmolested to the orchestra section when they visited the theatre a few evenings back.

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When Messrs. David and Collins insisted on following their wives to the orchestra, Mr. Niemert seized Mr. David by the coat lapel, this according to Mr. David, who also admits that he "shook off" the hands of the theatre manager. Mr. Niemert was sure that Mr. David had been making a gesture with his hand, at him. Mr. David "made a pass" at him. He said he was merely mistaken.

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